

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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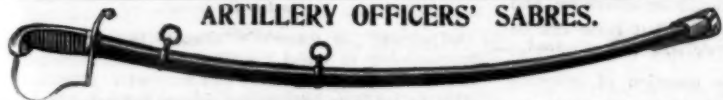
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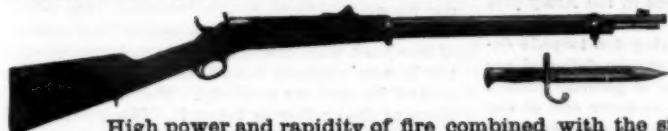
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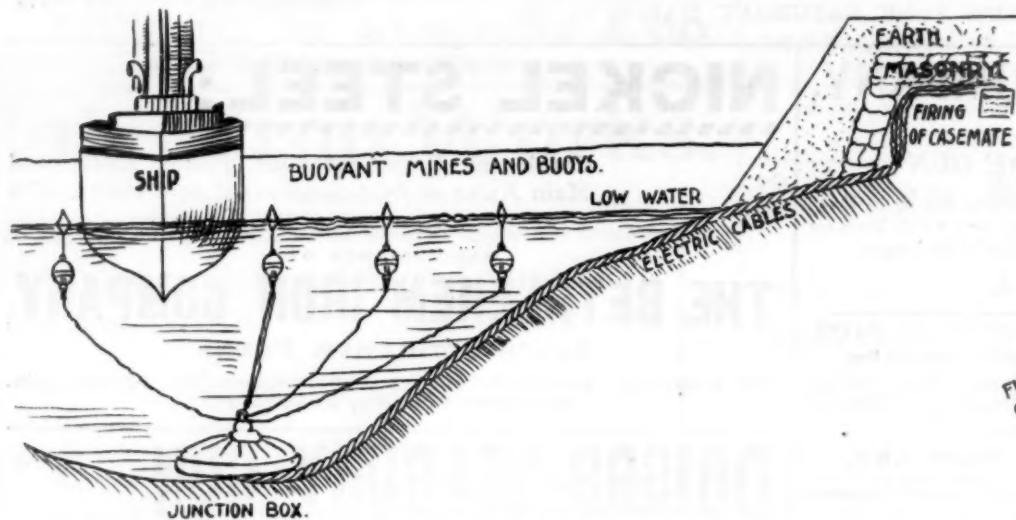
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## NOW FOR THE INFANTRY.

Only second in importance to the bill to increase the artillery which this week becomes a law with only seven votes cast against it in the two Houses, is the bill to give our infantry regiments the three battalion organization. It is one of the necessary and essential measures, not only for war, but of preparation for war in time of peace. It adds very little to the present strength of the infantry, unless it should be found necessary to increase the number of infantry regiments, but, as we showed last week, it provides a feasible and flexible system for enlarging our fighting force without incurring the enormous expense and the unavoidable risks inseparable from the attempts to prepare for battle with hastily organized and untrained levies of men ignorant of the

signing their seats in Congress and putting themselves in the lead of men as ignorant as themselves, they can become soldiers; without training in military habits of thought; without knowledge of military methods; without the smallest appreciation of the necessities of discipline, or the proper preparation of troops for the field and their direction and care while under arms. The lesser part of a soldier's time is occupied with fighting, and only an insignificant part of an officer's energies and abilities are occupied on the field of battle. If he does not know how to take care of his men in camp and garrison, how to protect them against the hardships of campaigning, how to inspire them with that confidence in themselves and in him which can only come with training—and years of training—the battle is lost in advance.

The general conditions to be fulfilled by a torpedo system acting as a channel obstruction are: First—The mines should be so placed as to cover a large area of the channel, including that well to the rear as well as that in front of the forts. Second—The torpedoes must be fixed to arrange for the safe passage of friendly vessels, while they can be made instantly dangerous to the enemy. This condition compels the use of electricity as an igniting agent. Third—The system must be automatic, the explosion following the contact of the enemy's ship with the torpedo. At the same time, discretionary firing should be admissible, both for single mines and groups. As a vessel moving at a high rate of speed will remain within the dangerous range of a torpedo for but a few seconds, it is necessary to have a perfect code system, so that messages from the officer in charge of the mines to the operator in the firing chamber will be promptly understood.



This is a sketch of a Torpedo System. In the ground mines the charge is in the torpedo on sea bottom, with firing apparatus in a buoy placed like a buoyant mine with reference to water level.

first duty of a soldier. We know what this has cost us in the past; why should we incur the expense again when there is no occasion for it?

With a regular Army of sufficient strength to form the fighting line, and with the organized militia for local service, we should have a force quite sufficient for our needs against Spain. It will be only an embarrassment to form new organizations of volunteers faster than they can be armed and trained; sending them into the field under men with little or no military experience, and profoundly ignorant of what constitutes the soldier. Do we forget the experiences on our lake frontier and elsewhere in 1812? Do we forget the sack of Washington? Is the lesson of Bull Run lost to us and the memory of the ten thousand men who crouched under the bluffs at Shiloh, a panic stricken crowd? Must we again purchase success at the cost of such experiences? If so, a fearful responsibility will rest upon those who subject us to them.

We may not have war with Spain, but it is hard to see how we are to escape from the present situation without it. We certainly shall have it if we do not provide against it. This is not a matter within our choice. We cannot go on forever threatening and bullying. The time is near at hand when we must act and accept the consequences, whatever they may be. There is little conception in this country of the actual condition of public opinion in the Iberian peninsula.

As to the assertion that pecuniary considerations withhold the hand of Spain, we must remember that even bankrupt States, such as Turkey, have shown us that they can find money and men for war. We incur but one great risk, and that is the risk that we may commit the conduct of our affairs in time of war to the hands of ignorance and incapacity. There is a double risk in this; it will subject us to the possibility of humiliation and it will encourage interference from other powers, who, if they do not love Spain, may love us even less and have their own reasons for seeing us discomfited.

We have at the head of the Government a soldier trained on the battlefields of our Civil War. We have at the head of the War Department another veteran of that war. They at least know what war means, and if the conduct of our preparations is left to them, we do not doubt that wisdom will guide. We have in Congress men who are ripe in military experience, such men as Gen. Hawley of Connecticut, and Gen. Wheeler of Alabama, a famous cavalry leader of our Civil War. If their advice is heeded we shall avoid some of the mistakes of the past. God save us from the guidance of men who know so little that they do not appreciate their own ignorance; who have the sublime assurance to assert, as some of them are apparently doing, that by re-

We by no means assert that military capacity is confined to our regular Army; but military organization is. Under the stress of war many of our trained soldiers may be found incompetent, physically or otherwise, and changes in command will be required, but these can be made easily without the demoralization which will inevitably result from leaving the question of selecting not only the troops, but the men to command troops, to forty-five civilian Governors, without experience, and controlled by political considerations and political methods in their appointments.

## WORK OF THE ARMY ENGINEERS.

One of the most active organizations in the Army just at present is the Corps of Engineers. We give here some illustrations of their work in preparing for torpedo defense. As the general facts of the system followed are well known we reveal no secrets to a possible enemy. If a hostile vessel of war attempts to enter one of our ports it will be furnished with early information concerning the location of our torpedoes and their efficiency. Work for the torpedo defense of our harbors is in active progress and Willets Point presents a busy scene, even the usual Sunday quiet being disturbed by the arrival and departure, the loading and unloading of material of war. The preparation for the system of torpedo defense at Sandy Hook is well under way, and the torpedoes and supplies for them are in readiness. The Narrows is to

Buoyant Torpedo-Steel.



Buoy.

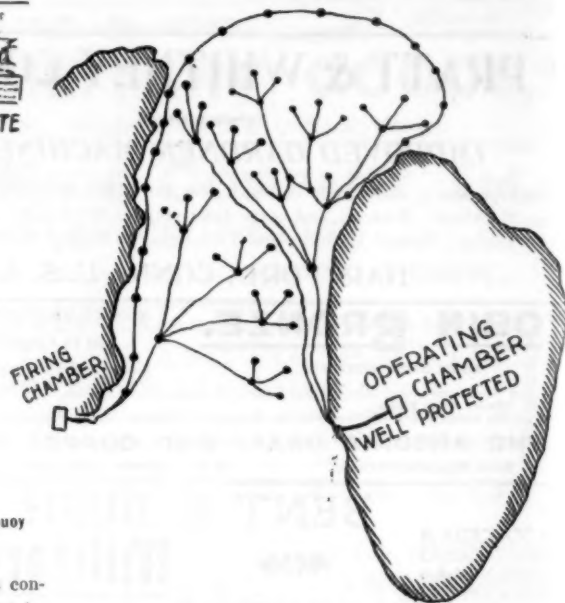


Ground Torpedo, Cast Iron, Charge 250 lbs. Dynamite No. 1.

In the cut of the Buoyant Torpedo, A. is the cap; B. the compound plug, containing fuzes and priming; C. 100 lbs. of No. 1 Dynamite. Each Ground Torpedo has a buoy with a firing pin.

have a very efficient system of mines to bar out hostile warships. The system will be fixed so that it may be operated either from the Fort Wadsworth or Fort Hamilton side.

The tests of the Dupont smokeless powder at Sandy Hook are being made. These are very important inasmuch as they are showing that the "Dupont" is superior to all others in velocity and in reduction of the recoil.



This cut shows the manner of spreading out mines in a channel. The outer line is called a skirmish line; the others are in fan-like groups.

Of course the torpedoes should be strong enough mechanically to resist the shocks of neighboring mines and motions due to waves and currents. Repairs must often be made and the entire system subjected to important electrical tests.

Auxiliary measures should make up for any deficiency a torpedo system might possess. Movable torpedoes controlled from shore are very efficient, as also false buoys and electric lights at night. The channel to be defended by these torpedoes may be rendered impassable to an enemy by proper arrangement of the lines on which they are placed.

The "fish" movable torpedo carries and unreels a coil of insulated wire through which an electric current from the battery on shore can be passed at will, and made to control its motions perfectly. The boat may be set to move at the surface or below it. Her position is known to the operator on shore by two flags in daytime, or lanterns at night, shaded in front so as not to be seen by the enemy. Any of the modern explosives may be employed, and detonation results from the action of a mechanical fuse and the battery. The length of steering cable is about two miles. These movables turn on a radius of about 300 feet, and have a possible speed of ten miles per hour. They are well protected from machine guns and shrapnel.

## ENGINEERS AS PONTONIERS.

The work of our Engineers is not confined to torpedo defense. It frequently happens in active campaigning that troops cannot have the benefit of railroads for transportation from one part of the theatre of operations to another, and marches, often hasty and forced, must be made across uneven country. In such cases it is needful to have well-instructed and skilful men of the Engineer Corps with a command to prepare the way for the troops across ravines, creeks and other obstacles in the line of march. With a well-drilled detachment of pioneer Engineer soldiers and the materials available, these may be overcome. In such case spar bridges, which can be hastily constructed, will answer, as they are strong enough for any reasonable use to which they may be put. If hewn timbers are not available, rough logs or timbers must be obtained from the territory traveled through.

In drilling at Willets Point, L. I., recently, a spar bridge 82 feet long was built by a detachment of forty Engineer soldiers under the command of Lieut. E. H. Schulz, in three hours. The bridge was strong enough to hold a wagon-train. Besides building hasty bridges, the Engineer Corps has charge of building pontoon bridges across deep and wide rivers. This was done very extensively during the Civil War, and is an exceedingly important work in the pursuit of a campaign. In case of hostilities the Engineer Corps should be at least three times its present size for proper attention of Army transportation lines. The pontoons are carried with the supply train.

Pontoon bridge building often has to be done under dangerous circumstances, but the proficiency learned in



bridge-drill at Willets Point, the Engineer depot, serves to carry through many such hazardous undertakings. At the same place great attention is paid to the construction of field works. In fact, the Engineer Corps is well trained in all of its departments of work, and its commander, Gen. John H. Wilson, is industriously maintaining a high standard for the Corps.

#### IS OUR NAVY DISCIPLINE LAX? SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

110 E. 98th St., New York City, Feb. 28, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Sir: In the febrile condition of the last fortnight, thousands of civilians have awaited your calm and official verdict. Will you, perhaps, permit a civilian's questions? viz.:

I.—It is charged that, upon American men-of-war, the discipline is "lax." Is not this charge corroborated by the fact that the Commander of the Maine, in reporting to his superiors, advised that "judgment" be "suspended"? In any other service would a Commander be permitted to do more than report facts? In any other service would not an offer of advice or suggestion to the Cabinet (to which the superior officer himself was expected only to report "facts") be accompanied by an immediate court martial? I have heard it intimated, by friends of Capt. Sigsbee, that the clause requesting the Cabinet at Washington, or the American people (to neither of which was Capt. Sigsbee expected or instructed to report directly and immediately) to "suspend judgment" was an interpolation into his dispatch by the President or his advisers. Such having been the case, of course, the Commander of the Maine would stand—and with him the honor of our Navy—completely exonerated.

II.—The Maine having been destroyed, would it not have been the naval discipline of any other nation to have immediately—without a day's delay—placed the Commander of the destroyed ship under arrest? What other nation on the planet would have done otherwise? The facts exonerating the Commander, charging responsibility upon a foreign Government, construing an act of war, or demonstrating that the loss was an "act of God" (i. e., an unavoidable accident), could and should have appeared in the verdict of the court martial. What other nation on this planet would have rushed in to accept the burden of proof that the destruction was not an act of war, but an accident? I pass by the entirely gratuitous and, as is claimed, impeachable effort of a Secretary of the Navy to influence the findings of a Board of Inquiry appointed by himself, by stating that "in his opinion" (i. e., in the opinion of the supreme officer) the responsibility of anybody was "eliminated."

Until these points are cleared up by somebody, there seems to rest a stain upon the honor of our Navy, and a suspicion among civilians that the charge that the discipline of our Navy is "lax" is true. Yours respectfully,

CHARLES BARTON.

This letter is based upon a series of assumptions without the suggestion of proof that any one of them is correct. Capt. Sigsbee did not telegraph to the Cabinet or to the country. He made an immediate report to his superior officer of an accident for which he could offer no explanation at that time. He very properly asked, therefore, that judgment should be suspended until further facts could be communicated. The peculiar nature and unusual circumstances connected with the loss of his vessel made it quite proper to go thus far beyond the ordinary routine of stating the mere fact that his ship was blown up, which was all that he or any one knew at the time. The usual course was followed in this case, which was to order a Court of Inquiry to ascertain the facts as a basis for further action. What will be done further depends upon the decision of the Department as to whether the circumstances indicate negligence or neglect of duty on the part of Capt. Sigsbee or any of his officers. A court martial requires specific charges and specifications. What these should be in case they were called for can only be determined by such an investigation as the Board of Inquiry is now making.

The Navy Regulations say: "In important cases, where the facts are various and complicated, where there appears to be ground for suspecting criminality, or where crime has been committed, or much blame incurred without any certainty on whom it ought chiefly to fall, a Court of Inquiry affords the best means of collecting, sifting and methodizing information for the purpose of enabling the convening authority to decide upon the necessity and expediency of further judicial proceedings."—(Par. 1718.)

"Commanders of fleets or squadrons serving in the waters of the United States, although not empowered to order general courts martial, except by express authority of the President of the United States, are expected on the occurrence of any matter serious enough in their judgment to require thorough investigation, to order a Court of Inquiry as soon as practicable, and on the proceedings being closed, to submit them by the earliest opportunity to the Secretary of the Navy, in order that he may act advisedly in any course he may think proper to pursue."—(Par. 1720.)"

Has not the precise course dictated by the Navy Regulations been followed in this case?

We know of no service in which the act of Capt. Sigsbee in sending such a dispatch as he did would have necessarily led to his arrest. Nor would such action inevitably follow his loss of a vessel. We derive our precedents from the British service, and in a like case an officer of the British Navy would no doubt have been relieved of command and a Court of Inquiry ordered. With his vessel lying at the bottom of Havana Harbor, Capt. Sigsbee cannot be considered as in command of

her, except in a strictly technical sense, and the peculiar circumstances of the case would seem to require that he should be left in charge of the wreck, as he has been."

We do not know what other nation on this planet would have rushed in to accept the burden of proof that the destruction was not an act of war, but an accident; we only know that this nation has done nothing of the kind. It would appear that the views of our correspondent are formed by much reading of unreliable newspaper report. We cannot enter into an argument based upon the acceptance of these as facts. Under trying and exciting circumstances the officers of our Navy, the Administration at Washington, and the people of the country as a whole have acted with great good judgment and self-restraint, and have given new proof of the fact that they have nowhere in the world their superiors in the qualities that make the greatness of a nation. The story that there was an interpolation in Capt. Sigsbee's dispatch, such as has been suggested, is a lie, pure and simple, as can be ascertained by any one who examines the dispatch as we have done.

#### THE NEW ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

Upon the receipt at the War Department on Monday of the news of the passage of the Artillery bill, the machinery of the Adjutant General's Office to perfect the organization of the two new artillery regiments was started by the issue of telegraphic orders to the officers in charge of recruiting stations to immediately begin enlistments. In expectation of the early passage of the bill the Department had made every arrangement to facilitate the rapid organization of the additional regiments, and was consequently prepared to carry out the provisions of the bill as soon as it passed the House, since the favorable attitude of the President made it practically a law as soon as the vote was known.

Instructions were sent on Monday afternoon to the commanding officers of all artillery posts to furnish lists of Privates eligible for appointment as non-commissioned officers. It is proposed that not only the non-commissioned officers of the new regiments shall be taken from the trained artillerymen of the old regiments, but a few enlisted men from the old regiments will be transferred to the new batteries to leaven the lump of new recruits.

The headquarters of the 6th Artillery will be temporarily, at least, at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and that of the 7th probably at Fort Wadsworth. Later one of them may be located further South and one may be ultimately located in the Department of Texas or on the Pacific coast. None of the new batteries, however, will be detailed for service on the Pacific coast at present. The detail of the additional batteries along the line of the coast defenses is practically decided on. It is proposed to station four batteries at Fort Hancock, and at least one battery will be stationed at Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Dutch Island, Narragansett Bay, Fort Delaware, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Fort Washington, on the Potomac; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Moultrie, Tybee Island, Savannah, Fort Morgan, Mobile, Galveston, and later at New Orleans.

If the Department decides to occupy Dry Tortugas, a battery will be stationed there. It is stated at the Department that long established garrisons like those at Fort Wadsworth and Fort Monroe will not be disturbed at present, though it is possible that there may be a slight redistribution of the old batteries. The enlistment of the new artillerymen will be an easy matter, and it is believed by the Department authorities that the 1,610 additional men can be recruited in two or three weeks, judging from the large number of desirable applicants for enlistment who have been rejected every month for a long period on account of the limit of numbers prescribed by law.

As fast as the new men are enlisted at the various stations they will be sent to the rendezvous at Fort Slocum, Columbus Barracks, Jefferson Barracks, and Fort Sheridan, and thence to the regiments to which it may be advisable to detail them. Lieut. Col. E. B. Williston, 3d Art., being the senior Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, when confirmed as Colonel will be given command of the 8th Artillery, and Lieut. Col. Wm. Sinclair, 5th Art., will, as Colonel, command the 7th Art.

Orders for the examination of all the officers to be promoted have been issued, and several have already completed their examinations.

These promotions have already been made:

Lieutenant Colonels to Colonels—E. B. Williston: Born in Vermont. Was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery (from California) in 1861. Served with great efficiency during the war as commander of a light battery, receiving the brevets of Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at Salem Heights, Winchester, and generally during his continuous service in the field. He was twenty years a Captain in the 2d U. S. Artillery, and attained his Lieutenant Colonelcy in 1895.

William Sinclair: Born in Ohio. Military Academy, July 1, 1853. Brevetted 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, July 1, 1857; 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, July 31, 1858, and promoted 1st Lieutenant April 30, 1861. Brevetted Captain May 4, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service at the siege of Yorktown. Colonel 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, from June 27, 1862, to June 6, 1863, when he resigned, having taken part in various battles. Commanding a brigade in Army of Potomac, received brevet of Major, Dec. 13, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Fredericksburg. Lieutenant Colonel staff U. S. Volunteers, Oct. 12, 1863, to July 3, 1865, participating in Red River Expedition, skirmishes at Alexandria, Markville, New Orleans, etc. Appointed Captain 3d Artillery, Dec. 11, 1865; promoted

Major April 6, 1885, and Lieutenant Colonel June 6, 1896.

Majors to Lieutenant Colonels—W. F. Randolph: Born in Pennsylvania. Served as Private Co. F, 17th Pennsylvania Infantry, from April 18 to June 28, 1861. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, May 14, 1861; promoted 1st Lieutenant March 1, 1862; Captain, July 28, 1866, and Major April 25, 1888. Received brevet of Captain June 14, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the defense of Winchester, and that of Major March 13, 1865, for good conduct and gallant service during the war.

Tully McCrea: Born in Massachusetts. Attended Military Academy from July 1, 1858, to June 17, 1862, when appointed 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery. Served in the Army of the Potomac, participating in its various campaigns. Received the brevets of 1st Lieutenant, Captain and Major, the latter for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Olustee, where he was severely wounded. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, Nov. 4, 1863; appointed Captain 42d Infantry, July 28, 1866; unassigned April 22, 1869. Assigned to 1st Artillery, Dec. 5, 1870, and promoted Major Dec. 4, 1888.

F. C. Smith: Born in Pennsylvania. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, from Ohio, Aug. 5, 1861; promoted 1st Lieutenant same date; Captain Feb. 5, 1867, and Major Aug. 28, 1891. Received brevets of Captain for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Stone River and that of Major for gallant and meritorious service at battle of Chickamauga.

J. G. Ramsay: Born in Pennsylvania. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, Aug. 5, 1861. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1861. Captain and Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Volunteers, Nov. 17, 1864. Honorably mustered out Aug. 3, 1865. Appointed Captain, 2d Artillery, Feb. 5, 1867, and promoted Major Sept. 30, 1891. Received brevet of Captain for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

The promotion of Lieut. Col. Wm. Sinclair, 5th Art., to Colonel, to command the new 7th Regiment of Artillery, will necessitate the detail of a new commanding officer for Fort Wadsworth. The selection is entirely in the hands of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt. It is hinted that Maj. Tully McCrea, now commanding Fort Slocum, may be assigned to the command of Fort Wadsworth, after his confirmation as Colonel.

Before the Wesleyan Club of the Delaware Avenue M. E. Church, Buffalo, N. Y., Maj. Thomas W. Symons, C. E., U. S. A., gave an interesting talk on the Army and coast defenses on the evening of March 4. In introducing his remarks Maj. Symons said that: "It seems to me that the military spirit of the churches is awakening. Within a week I have spoken on a military subject before a Baptist club. I am here to-night before Methodists, and I have already made an engagement to speak on another military subject before a Presbyterian club. But this, I believe, is as it should be. We must keep up the military spirit of the nation to a certain degree as a measure of self-preservation. History shows it to be true that a nation begins to decay when the arts of war are entirely subordinated to the arts of peace, when a nation will not or cannot assert its rights in the field, whether because of avarice, humanitarianism, cowardice or corruption. This does not mean war, but only the moral effect of being prepared for war, which is the surest guaranty of peace, the only guarantee of peace with honor." The time was principally occupied in introducing the regular Army to the audience; showing how excellent it was in discipline and morale, and showing the character of its work. West Point was referred to as a school without a peer in the world. Of our cavalry Maj. Symons said: "In efficiency and skill, and everything that goes to make up an ideal arm of the service, our cavalry is superlative. There is not on the face of the earth cavalry that can compare with ours, man for man, in horsemanship, marksmanship, or in the quick and trained intelligence which fits it for its special service." Speaking on a subject concerning which there is much public curiosity, Maj. Symons stated that the distance at which a heavy gun on board ship could throw a shell effectively was about four miles. The gun could not be elevated on shipboard sufficiently to carry the projectile a greater distance. He said that the fear entertained of bombardment of New York by foreign warships was unfounded. They could not approach near enough to cause trouble.

The cranks are just now out in full force and suggestions of all sorts as to the proper method of preparing for possible war burden the mails of all the public officials who are supposed to have any authority in the matter of accepting such suggestions.

The Government has received assurances from many sources of a fact concerning which there was really no doubt, and that is that it can depend, in case of need, upon the active services of officers on the retired list of the Army and Navy, so far as their physical ability permits, and also of those trained in the services who are now engaged in civil pursuits.

The enlistment branch of the Navy has begun the recruiting of men for the cruisers Columbia and the Minnesota, which are now at the League Island Navy Yard, without waiting for Congress to provide the 1,500 additional men asked for by Secretary Long. No doubt, favorable action will be had on the Secretary's recommendation. About 850 men in all will be required for the two vessels, and the enlistments are in progress at Boston, New York and Philadelphia.



## FIFTY MILLIONS APPROPRIATED.

The Senate and the House this week passed, and the President promptly signed, the bill that follows. Not a voice was raised against it in either House, and in both Houses it secured a unanimous vote. The importance of this action cannot be exaggerated. It is not merely that the Government is thus armed with the means for prompt action; it is that a declaration has gone forth to all the world that when it comes to questions affecting our national honor there are no divisions of party in this country. If we vote fifty millions it is only as an earnest of our willingness to vote five hundred millions or five thousand millions in case it is required:

A bill (H. R. 8927) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year 1898, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

## PRINTING AND BINDING.

For printing and binding for the Navy Department, \$10,000.

For printing and binding for the Department of Justice, \$4,000.

For printing and binding for the Department of State, \$12,000.

For printing and binding for the Interior Department, \$40,000.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$10,000.

Bureau of Equipment, \$100,000.

Bureau of Ordnance, \$7,000.

## NATIONAL DEFENSE.

For the national defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the President and to remain available until Jan. 1, 1899, \$50,000,000.

The appropriation for the national defense will permit considerable and rapid strides to be made in the direction of increasing our naval strength and extending and equipping the system of coast defenses. Under the law the President retains the sole power of disbursing this money. It is not likely that any definite apportionment of the appropriation will be allotted between the War and Navy Departments, but that disbursements will be made on the account of both Departments, for any purposes that Secretary Alger and Secretary Long may suggest, and the President may approve. Following is a rough estimate of how the \$50,000,000 appropriation for national defense may be spent:

New ships .....	\$15,000,000
Projectiles for Army and Navy .....	5,000,000
Powder for Army and Navy .....	5,000,000
New guns and small arms .....	5,000,000
Fortifications .....	2,000,000
Torpedoes and submarine mines .....	1,000,000
Conversion of and fitting out auxiliary cruisers .....	5,000,000
Coal and equipment for vessels .....	3,000,000
Fitting yachts as torpedo boats .....	1,000,000
Expediting construction and repair of ships .....	5,000,000
Increasing facilities in Navy Yards and arsenals .....	2,000,000
Unforeseen contingencies .....	1,000,000

Every cent of the \$50,000,000 will be expended whether there is a certainty of war or not. The administration is proceeding on the theory that nothing is more certain to prevent hostilities than a thorough state of preparedness. Had Congress been wiser and more liberal in its appropriations for the Navy and coast defenses during the past few years so large a sum would not be immediately needed now.

## REVIVING THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

The Senate Military Committee has rendered a favorable report on the joint resolution to revive the grade of Lieutenant General. Senators Proctor and Walthall did not attend the meeting. Those who voted for the measure were Messrs. Hawley, Sharp, Sewell, Warren, Carter and Mitchell, with Senators Bate, Cockrell and Pettus opposed. Six in favor to three against. In their report the committee set forth at length the distinguished career of Major General Miles and presented the consideration calling for the appointment of a Lieutenant General. They say: "In our Army now numbering 25,000 men, and which by increasing the regiments to the maximum or war footing, would contain about double that number the General commanding the Army should have rank not less than that of Lieutenant General, thus giving our Army symmetrical form and most effective organization. The present organization when raised to a war footing would form the infantry of twelve brigades, six divisions or two if not three Army Corps, which with the artillery and cavalry, would comprise the command of a full General in most of all of the armies of the world to-day. The actual number of men in the military establishment of this country at present is that of an Army Corps in time of war. This in well organized armies constitutes the command of a Lieutenant General. The organization of our Army on a correct basis should provide the Commanding General with proper rank, one commensurate with the important duties and grave responsibilities intrusted to him. The accepted rule is that a General commands an Army, a Lieutenant General an Army Corps, a Major General, a division and a Brigadier General, a brigade. The Army has always been in command of a Lieutenant General or General since 1855, excepting the interval of time elapsing between the death of Gen. Sheridan and the promotion of Gen. Schofield, in all about forty years. Among other good reasons for the revival of the grade of Lieutenant General may be mentioned the expectation that incumbents for some years to come, will be among the heroes of the late war, deserving of distinction and reward, as, for example, the present Commander of the Army, Nelson A. Miles. In the first session of the last Congress a bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant General which was intended to give the present Commanding General his proper title, it was reported from the House Committee on Military Affairs. This report is highly complimentary to the Commanding General in the remarkable record of his public services and in the number of valuable indorsements commending the same. In fact all of the veteran officers most eligible to the proposed rank have very exceptional and brilliant war records. The following is the text of the joint resolution recommended: Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the grade of Lieutenant General be and the same is hereby, revived in the Army of

the United States; and the President is hereby authorized whenever he shall deem expedient, to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Lieutenant General, who, being commissioned as such, may be authorized, under the direction, and during the pleasure of the President, to command the Armies of the United States. Sec. 2. That the pay and allowance of the Lieutenant General shall be the same as heretofore allowed for that grade."

## BUYING SHIPS OF WAR.

Secretary Long on Wednesday directed Lieut. John C. Colwell, Naval Attaché at London; Lieut. W. S. Sims, Naval Attaché at Paris, and Lieut. A. P. Niblack, Naval Attaché at Berlin, Rome and Vienna, to inform the Department as to the prices at which vessels, particularly armored cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers, could be bought, and the cost of an option for ten days. The Government particularly desires to secure five foreign vessels. Among these are the Chilean armored cruiser O'Higgins, which is practically completed at Armstrong's, the armored cruiser San Martino, building for Argentina at Leghorn, Italy. A list has been prepared for the guidance of the Naval Attachés. It includes three battleships, eight armored cruisers, twelve protected cruisers, two torpedo vessels and twenty torpedo boat destroyers. The battleships are the Almirante Brown, of 4,200 tons displacement, which belongs to Argentina and is repairing in France; the Riachuelo, of 5,700 tons, in Brazil, and the 24 de Maio, of 4,950 tons displacement and belongs to Brazil, which is undergoing repairs at Stettin, Germany.

Of the armored cruisers which this Government is particularly anxious to secure the O'Higgins and the San Martino are seemingly the most available and the greatest prizes. The O'Higgins, constructed at Armstrong's, has a displacement of 8,500 tons, and a speed of 20 knots, and on her displacement she supports a battery of four 8-inch, ten 6-inch, four 4.7-inch, ten 12-pounders, and ten 6-pounders, rapid-firing guns. The San Martino, practically completed, has a displacement of 6,840 tons, and a speed of 20 knots, and carries a battery of four 8-inch, ten 6-inch, six 4.7-inch and twelve 6-pounder, rapid-firing guns. Of the other armored cruisers which the United States has in view, the Jose Garibaldi, a sister ship of the San Martino, is attached to the Argentine Navy; the Asama and Tokiwa, of 9,600 tons and 22 knots are building for Japan at Armstrong's works; the Giuseppe Garibaldi and the Varese, each of 6,840 tons, are at Genoa and Leghorn, respectively, and will soon be completed, and the Esmeralda, of 7,020 tons and 23 knots speed, which is in Chilean waters.

All of the twelve protected cruisers are of the most efficient type, ranging from 4,740 to 3,400 tons displacement, and including the Buenos Aires, now under the Argentine flag; the Amazonas, and her sister ship building for Brazil, in England; the ministro Zenteno, attached to the Chilean Navy; the Chinese cruisers Hai Taien and Hai Chi, nearing completion; Japanese cruisers Takasago, practically ready for sea; Kasagi and Chitose, building at Philadelphia and San Francisco, and the Friesland Holland and Zealand, building for the Netherlands in Holland. The two torpedo vessels in view are the Timbira and Tupy. The Tupy is receiving her guns at Armstrong's, while the Timbira is in Brazilian waters. The torpedo boat destroyers are of about 400 tons displacement and are being built for Argentina; Chile, China and Japan. There are a number of coast defense vessels practically ready, among them being the Marshal, Deodoro and the Marshal Floriano, but these will not be bought unless the United States should fail to secure the more desirable ships.

In view of inability of British shipbuilders to sell torpedo boat destroyers, Mr. Platt, representing Thornycroft, urged Secretary Long to buy the plans under which the vessels were constructed and build them in the United States. Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn and Engineer-in-Chief Melville say torpedo boats could be built within two months if haste were necessary. Mr. Jaques called on Secretary Long and proposed that this Government should buy fifty submarine torpedo boats of the same type as the Holland.

Comdr. W. H. Brownson, U. S. N., was selected this week by Secretary Long as Government agent for the purchase of warships and sailed for Southampton on March 9.

Chairman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, stated this week that he intends early next week to favorably report the Lamont three-battalion reorganization bill and with it will incorporate the bill (H. R. 5350), introduced by Representative Parker, last December, providing that the President of the United States, in time of war, shall, in his discretion, be authorized to increase the number of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men in each troop of cavalry, battery of artillery, and company of infantry of the Army to a war strength not exceeding double the strength prescribed by law. Sec. 2. That to facilitate the raising and recruiting of the war strength of said troops, batteries, and companies the President, in his discretion, may order that each or any regiment of the Army shall, in time of war, draw its recruits from a State or States to be designated by the President, the recruits thus obtained to be counted as forming part of the quota of troops from said State called for by the United States. The bill will be placed and will remain on the calendar, but Mr. Hull will make every effort to have it brought up as early as possible at this session.

Contracts were made this week by the Navy Department with the Carpenter Steel Company, of Reading, Pa.; the Firth-Sterling Company, of Pittsburgh, and the Midvale Company, of Philadelphia, for each of them to furnish 160 13-inch shells at \$1,100 each; 160 12-inch shells at \$1,000; 266 10-inch shells at \$850; 1,800 8-inch shells; 2,500 6-inch shells at \$250; 2,900 5-inch shells at \$100, and 3,150 4-inch shells at \$96. These contracts are to be filled as rapidly as possible. Large contracts for brown powder were also made with the Duponts and the California Powder Company. The Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company received a \$185,000 contract and the U. S. Projectile Company a \$285,000 contract for small arms projectiles. A contract was also placed for a quantity of torpedo tubes. The War Department has agreed with all the ordinance and ordnance supply manufacturers in the country to purchase all the powder, guns, small arms, projectiles and ammunition that they may be able to manufacture until further notice.

Lieut. John H. Moore, U. S. N., has been selected as executive officer of the protected cruiser Columbia which, with the Minneapolis and some of the auxiliary cruisers such as the St. Louis and the St. Paul, it is proposed to form a "flying squadron" in case of emergency.

Maj. Gen. Miles has been in conference with Secretary Alger this week regarding changes of stations of troops and the distribution of the batteries of the new artillery regiments among the coast defenses. It is probable that orders will shortly be issued changing the stations of troops which have not been moved from their present posts in some years. These movements will be generally along the lines suggested some months ago. The 6th Inf., now at Fort Thomas, is likely to exchange stations with the 23d Inf., now at Fort Clark, in the Department of Texas. The 3d Inf., at Fort Snelling, Minn., will probably take the place of the 18th at Fort Bliss, Tex. All but one squadron of the 3d Cav., and possibly the entire cavalry detail at Jefferson Barracks, is likely to be sent to points in the Northwest, two troops probably being sent to Yellowstone Park. Some other changes in stations, the 14th Inf., at Vancouver, for instance, may be included in the Department plans before the orders for the transfers are formally issued and those suggested may be amended. The orders which will be issued early this spring will have regard to a redistribution of the military force on a peace footing and will not contemplate anything like concentration for war purposes. The details of the new artillery batteries have not been definitely arranged.

It is stated at the War Department that several thousand Winchester latest improved rifles, caliber .30, may be purchased in case of emergency for arming volunteer troops. These rifles and the regulation Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifles can use interchangeable ammunition, which is an undoubted advantage in the matter of economy. The Winchester Arms Company has a large quantity of this type of rifle on hand, and has ample facilities for producing a big output. Ammunition could, of course, be supplied by the Winchester people and the Frankford Arsenal, where the Army small arms ammunition is manufactured. The subject of calling in the Springfield rifles which have been issued to the National Guards and the substitution of improved Winchesters, caliber .30, is also a matter of consideration. It is believed that the present is a good time to provide for interchangeable ammunition for the Army and National Guards. The authority of Congress for the exchange could probably now be easily obtained.

Thirty-six years ago on Tuesday, March 8, occurred one of the most notable events in naval history—for on that day the memorable battle between the Confederate ironclad Merrimack and the United States vessels Cumberland and Congress took place off Newport News, Va. The Cumberland, after a brief engagement, went down with her flag flying and carrying with her something like 150 dead and wounded and others unable to escape. The Congress, after a hard battle, surrendered, having lost about half her crew, and taking fire from the enemy's shells, finally blew up. This memorable battle changed the naval policy of the nations of the world and paved the way for the battleships and armored cruisers of today. Of the officers who took part in this engagement none remain on the active list of the Navy except Capt. Charles O'Neil and Col. Charles Heywood, both of whom were attached to the Cumberland. Rear Adm. Selfridge, just retired, was a Lieutenant on board that vessel on this occasion.

We are occasionally asked by friends in the services who have a little over, as they say in Wall street, to recommend an investment. We always hesitate to do this, as we know something of the chances that attend those who seek to turn money to profit. But an investment occurs to us just now which can be safely recommended. We think we may venture to advise our friends to lay in an ironclad or two. The market for these is lively and appears to be rising, if we may judge from the statement credited to a representative of Chili to the effect that no less than six different parties were bidding for vessels his Government was supposed to be willing to sell. This is an exaggeration, but there is no doubt an active inquiry for ready-made warships that may possibly be in the market.

The successful launching of the torpedo boat McKee, at Baltimore, on Saturday last, makes a total of twenty-one craft of such character, either built or under construction. These vessels range from forty-six tons to upward of 300 tons, the large ones partaking of the character of torpedo boat destroyers. The smaller boats are intended mainly for use in harbor defenses, as their dimensions will permit of their rapid ingress and egress from narrow and contracted channels and also to reach inland points. The three vessels authorized by the last Congress are now under construction. The naval officials are confident that in case of war these boats would be of considerable benefit to the service.

It has been erroneously stated that 1st Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, 1st Cav., was en route to this country as military escort to Prince Albert, of Belgium. Lieut. Langhorne had been invited by the Prince to accompany him on his American tour, and the officer had been detailed by the War and State Departments to be the Prince's personal escort while in this country. At the last moment, however, at the suggestion of King Leopold, Prince Albert decided to travel incognito, and as this would not permit of military honors, Lieut. Langhorne was relieved from his detail, and is now at his post in Brussels.

A contract has been awarded the American Mail Steamship Company, of New Jersey, for carrying mail between Boston and Philadelphia or New York and Port Antonio, Jamaica. The contract price is 66½ cents per statute mile for each outgoing voyage, and the company, to meet the requirements of the specifications, promises to build four new steel twin-screw steamers, capable of running 15 knots per hour, and so arranged as to be promptly and economically converted into auxiliary naval cruisers.

The following changes will be made in artillery stations: To Fort Hancock will be sent two batteries from Fort Slocomb, and one each from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth. Fort Morgan will be reinforced by a battery of the 1st from Fort Monroe and another will be sent to Tybee Island, Ga. Battery I, 2d Artillery, will go to Fort Casswell, and one battery of the 4th from Fort Monroe to Sheridan Point, Va.; one from Fort McHenry to Fort Mott, N. J., and one, I, to Fort Delaware, Del. St. Francis Barracks and St. Augustine, Fla., will be abandoned, in order that men may be had for more commanding positions. The garrison headquarters band and one battery of the 1st Artillery are to be transferred to Sullivan's Island, in Charleston Harbor, S. C.

Acting Capt. O. B. Mitcham, O. D., U. S. A., commanding Rock Island Arsenal, has received orders to put the men at the arsenal on ten hours' time, and to enlist a night shift at once. This will swell the forces in the shops to 1,000 men. This is simply one indication of the activity prevailing all through the Government service. It is not necessary to give details.



The Senate has passed bills to restore Surg. John W. Ross to the active list of the Navy and to permit 1st Lieut. J. R. Williams to accept a decoration from France.

Orders were issued on Friday establishing the headquarters of the 6th Artillery, at Fort McHenry, and those of the 7th Artillery, at Fort Slocum, and also providing for the organization of the regiments.

It is stated that Surg. Gen. Van Reypen, U. S. N., if war should occur, will ask the Secretary of the Navy to place an auxiliary cruiser at his disposal to be used as an ambulance ship. There are now large quantities of medical supplies on each vessel in commission.

Adj. Gen. Corbin, who spent the early part of this week in New York, when he was measured for his new uniform discovered that the Russian leather belt for general officers, prescribed by the regulations, is not made in this country, and must be imported to order.

The mounting of three 8-inch disappearing guns at Sheridan Point, opposite Fort Washington, on Potomac, was begun this week. It is expected that it will take twenty days to complete the work. Work is still in progress in mounting the two not yet in position of the ten 10-inch guns designed for Fort Washington.

In order to facilitate enlistments for the new artillery regiments, temporary recruiting stations were ordered to be established this week at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jersey City, N. J.; Baltimore, Md., and Charlotte, N. C. Instructions have been issued to enlist, so far as practicable, those who are especially adapted for the artillery service.

Secretary Long believes he has no authority for making contracts for armor plate for the Illinois, Alabama, and Wisconsin out of the \$50,000,000 appropriation. To settle the uncertainty, however, the Secretary will send a letter to Congress asking that his estimates for armor and other matters be inserted in the Naval appropriation bill pending in the House Naval Committee.

At the request of the Secretary of the Navy, Senator Chandler on Thursday introduced the following joint resolution: Resolved, "That such guns, ammunition and other naval supplies as may be purchased abroad by this Government for the national defense prior to Jan. 1, 1899, shall be admitted at any port of the United States free of duty."

Representative Livingston has introduced a bill to promote Capt. Mason Carter to be Major, and Representative Foote one authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase armor plate at \$400 per ton. Secretary Alger has asked for a deficiency appropriation for Watervliet Arsenal. The Senate Naval Committee has favorably reported the act for the relief of ex-Cadet Engineer J. E. Palmer.

No orders have been given for any vessels of the North Atlantic squadron to proceed to Europe. The Brooklyn will be stationed at Port Monroe as a coast defense vessel. It is considered significant that the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis which will go into commission have received charts of the European stations, which would indicate that they will go abroad for the purpose of harassing the Spanish coast and commerce in case of war.

The Secretary of War has ordered Surg. Gen. Sternberg to prepare to meet possible emergencies in the matter of medicines, litters and miscellaneous surgical supplies. Some large orders have been issued to replenish exhausted supplies, but it is stated at the Department that surgical and hospital necessities are so easily procured from large manufactured stocks that the supplies of the Department will not be increased much above the normal at this time.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army this week increased its orders for supplies of all kinds. All the new material for tents will be dyed in the fibre, the drab colored tent which was recently given a successful trial at Army posts having been adopted. The supplies of the Department have become considerably reduced by reason of issues to the States, the Army, the Marine Corps (by arrangement), and in preparations for equipping the new artillery regiments.

Orders were issued this week by Secretary Long to Col. Charles Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, to enlist 473 men, form two battalions of marines and have them ready to move at short notice with their equipment. Col. Heywood immediately telegraphed to the different Navy Yards where marines are stationed, to recruit all eligible men applying for enlistment. Two battalions have been made up on paper, and all the available officers of the Corps assigned to places in different companies.

In deference to the recommendation of Illinois Senators and Representatives, Secretary Alger has ordered a restoration of the scale of wages which prevailed at Rock Island Arsenal previous to Dec. 31, 1897, thus settling the controversy over the alleged discriminations and readjustments of wages made by Capt. S. E. Blunt, commanding the Arsenal. Col. Hughes completed his inspection and submitted his report several days ago. Capt. Blunt has been in Washington for several days explaining the matter which has only political significance.

The resources of the Ordnance Department of the Army are being taxed to their utmost to expedite the manufacture of carriages for seacoast and other guns. There are at Sandy Hook Proving Ground and in the Ordnance manufacturing shops considerably over a hundred finished guns of different calibers which cannot be mounted immediately for lack of carriages. The Engineer Department is hurrying work on emplacements at all points and will be ready for the mounting of the guns whenever the Ordnance Department can furnish the guns and carriages.

A Naval Board was appointed on Thursday, consisting of Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Hawley, Chief Engr. Harrie Webster, Surg. R. C. Persons, and a carpenter, to proceed to New Orleans, Galveston, Mississippi river points, including Memphis, Nashville and St. Louis, Savannah and Mobile. The Board has been directed to secure 2,000 seamen and machinists, and not to return to Washington until this number has been obtained. The Department is considering the advisability of instructing naval officers on duty throughout the West to establish rendezvous and accept any desirable men that may offer themselves.

Comdr. William H. Emory has applied for the command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis in the event of that vessel's impressment into the Naval service, and he will be ordered to join her before her departure from New York next Wednesday, in a capacity similar to that which caused Comdr. Brownson to sail on the St. Paul March 9. Comdr. Emory has selected as his immediate staff Lieut. Nathan Sargent as executive officer, at present recorder of the Board of Inspection and Survey of the Navy Department, and Lieut. Frank F. Fletcher as navigator, now on duty at the torpedo station at Newport.

Young George B. McClellan has done yeoman's service for the Army during this session of Congress and deserves the thanks of all. He has exhibited ability, independence of party and patriotism of a high order, as well as a thorough mastery of the Army subjects he has discussed. It is better to be right than to be President, but Mr. McClellan may yet be both right and President. Like the first George, he cannot tell a lie and he has stated in Congress with great plainness and force some truths concerning our need of military preparation which have been listened to with good result.

It is reported that the Court of Inquiry, appointed to investigate some alleged irregularities with contract awards at the U. S. Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, find that bogus bids had been accepted through the collusion of clerks at the barracks with unlawful bidders; that favored bidders had obtained contracts by fraud; that percentages had been demanded by certain men for the acceptance of proposals and the award of contracts; that respectable merchants had been debarred from competing because of the existence of the fraudulent methods, and that exorbitant prices had been accepted. It was also found that Maj. C. S. Williams, U. S. M. C., had accepted for two stoves which had not been received.

"An Old Salt," Dr. W. D. Spore, sends to the Mexican "Herald" of Feb. 20 a communication in defense of our Navy against Spanish criticisms. Dr. Spore, who is in the merchant service and would have been in our Navy if he could have passed the physical examination, says: "I have, however, in my many voyages, had the pleasure of visiting a great number of American naval vessels in all parts of the world, and have a large acquaintance among American naval officers, and am, therefore, well qualified to speak of the morals and discipline aboard of United States naval vessels. On no ships of any nation of the world are the officers and crews more efficient or under better discipline than on American naval vessels. The repeated assertion to the contrary, in the Spanish newspaper and by Spanish attaches (vide 'Herald' of yesterday), reflecting upon the discipline and temperance of American naval sailors, both officers and men, I brand as an unjustifiable and unqualified falsehood." We can wish no worse luck to the Spaniards than to have an opportunity to test the discipline and efficiency of our Navy.

#### FROM CAPTAIN CARTER'S COUNSEL.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

In your issue of the 5th inst. you comment in your editorial page adversely to the conduct of the defense in the case now pending against Capt. O. M. Carter before a General Court Martial.

The trial is not yet concluded, and when your editorial was written no evidence had been introduced by the defendant.

Your criticism is directed, first, to the pleading of the Statute of Limitations by Capt. Carter, and, next, to an alleged suppression by his counsel of evidence in the possession of civilian witnesses.

As to the first point, the reasons were fully explained to the Court at the time in a written statement. They were deemed by us to be entirely satisfactory, for we hoped thereby to save time and expense in the trial without in any wise evading full investigation of the main charges of conspiracy. Finally, after having pleaded the statute, the Judge Advocate congratulated us upon doing so, and expressed his entire approval of our course.

As to the second point; it is certainly known to you that the bank accounts, in these modern days, of private individuals have very wide ramifications, and their disclosure necessarily involves the laying bare of not only the business lives, but of the social, domestic and private concerns of the depositors.

No attempt has been made by Capt. Carter or his counsel to conceal his own bank account. They have been fully opened to this Court Martial. As to the bank accounts of the other gentlemen not on trial, we have had no control whatever over them; we are not in any wise responsible for the refusal of the banks and trust companies to testify; and as counsel for Capt. Carter, we have no objection whatever to those accounts being fully investigated. The plain truth is, that the action has come from the banks, and their depositors, other than Capt. Carter, and without any suggestion or interference by him or us. Your inference that it comes from us is not a proper or true inference.

If you will suspend your judgment until the evidence in this case is all in, we think you will have no occasion to make any reference to a Scotch verdict.

In justice to Capt. Carter you ought to give this letter equal prominence with your editorial referred to.

A. J. ROSE,  
W. G. CHARLTON,  
FRANK P. BLAIR,  
Counsel for Capt. Carter.

#### THE NAVAL BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill has been practically completed by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and will probably be reported on Saturday or early next week. It amounts to about \$30,000,000, aside from increase of the Navy, dry docks and armor. The changes from the estimates are few. The general item for construction and repair aggregates \$2,500,000, and is identical with the estimates. This includes about \$370,000, a material increase for improved machinery at the shops. The amount also is exclusive of the specific appropriations for the various construction plants, etc. There is also a horizontal appropriation proposed of \$50,000 to each of the yards, except to the Puget Sound station, in lieu of the general estimate of \$500,000. The estimates for the Naval Academy at Annapolis go through practically unchanged, authorizing among other things the much-needed repair of the laundry plant.

There was a long discussion in the committee over the additional land wanted for the Port Royal (S. C.) station, and attention was called to some legal points involved in the question, but an appropriation of \$20,300 for the purposes was finally allowed, subject to the acquisition of a quit claim for the Nivers tract.

A hearing was given to the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, represented by Messrs. Knox, Lovering, Mc-

Call, Moody and Simpkins. They wanted an appropriation of about \$1,300,000 for a dry dock equipped to accommodate the largest vessels, to be erected at Boston, although they contended that they would also favor one at Portsmouth or Kittery Point after one had been built at Boston. The committee deferred action, and will probably give other hearings.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

A dispatch from Burlington, Ia., brings the sad news that 1st Lieut. Frank G. Kalk, 5th U. S. Inf., was killed March 5, at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., while attempting to board a freight train. He missed his footing and was cut in two. The deceased officer has had an excellent record since he was graduated from West Point in 1886, and was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School. At the time of his death he was on duty at the Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and was returning there from a visit to Mount Pleasant. He leaves a widow and two children.

Capt. Clayton Slaughter Burbank, 10th U. S. Inf., who died at Fort Sill, I. T., on March 8, 1898, was a son of the gallant Gen. Sidney Burbank, who died in 1882. He was appointed from civil life in 1867 to a 2d Lieutenancy in the 10th Infantry, and attained a Captaincy in 1892. Capt. Burbank had a large circle of friends, who will greatly regret his loss.

#### PERSONALS.

Maj. J. L. Tiernon, U. S. A., visited old friends at Governors Island on March 10.

Lieut. A. W. Yates, 9th U. S. Inf., on leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., is visiting at 1809 19th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. W. K. Wright, 16th U. S. Inf., is now pleasantly located in Frankfort, Ky., on duty with the Governor of that State.

Recent advices from Los Angeles, Cal., state that Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. A., is better, and that there are hopes of his recovery.

Capt. James Farnace, 13th U. S. Inf., left Governors Island this week to spend a month at Hot Springs, N. C., for the benefit of his health.

Maj. J. H. Calef, 1st U. S. Art., whose health has not improved since he rejoined at Key West Barracks, Fla., in January last, was expected in Philadelphia, Pa., this week for special treatment.

Lieut. F. J. Kernan, 21st U. S. Inf., reported in New York City this week to Capt. F. A. Whitney, Recruiting Officer, and will open a sub-recruiting station in Brooklyn under that officer's direction.

Navy Officers lately visiting in New York City are: P. A. Surg. B. R. Ward, Normandie; Capt. J. R. Bartlett, Manhattan; P. A. Paymr. E. B. Webster, the Vendome; Lieut. G. T. Emmons, Murray Hill.

Col. E. B. Williston, who will command the 6th Artillery, with headquarters for the present at Fort Slocum, is expected to arrive in the East in a few days. He has relinquished duty at the Presidio of San Francisco.

The steamer Atlantic, plying between Governors Island and New York, was run into during the fog on March 9, but fortunately no one was injured. Some damage was done to the steamer but not nearly so much as reported by the daily press.

Secretary Long issued an order this week detaching Pay Dir. L. G. Billings, U. S. N., from duty as general inspector of the Navy Pay Corps and ordering him to report to the Naval Retiring Board at the Washington Navy Yard on Wednesday of this week for examination for retirement. The result of the examination has not yet been reported to the Department.

The death at Stamford, Conn., March 4, of Catharine Hone Swartwout, recalls the stirring events of the days gone by. She was the daughter of Robert Swartwout, who was Colonel of New York Militia in 1812 and 1813, was appointed Quartermaster General of the Army March 21, 1813, honorably discharged June 5, 1816, and died July 19, 1848.

The following officers of the Army registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. C. G. Treat, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. A. Y. Yates, 9th Inf.; Col. Theo. Yates, retired; Maj. J. H. Corson, retired; Capt. Henry C. Ward, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. L. Livermore, 10th Cav.; Capt. S. E. Blunt, O. D.; Col. G. L. Gillespie, C. E.; 1st Lieut. W. K. Wright, 16th Inf.; Maj. Gen. J. W. Forsyth, retired.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., March 9: Capt. Henry C. Ward, U. S. A.; P. A. Surg. B. R. Ward, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. K. Wright, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. A. S. Kimball, U. S. A.; Capt. H. Gardner, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. C. Hearn and wife, U. S. A.; P. A. Surg. W. F. Arnold, U. S. N.; Col. G. A. Woodward, U. S. A.; Lieut. Harry George, U. S. N.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Lieut. A. S. Fleming, Lieut. R. L. Hamilton, Maj. A. C. Girard, Grand Hotel; Col. J. Kline, Lieut. S. V. McClure, Lieut. A. W. Brewster, Murray Hill; Col. A. E. Bates, Manhattan; Capt. C. A. Stedman, the Netherlands; Col. T. A. Dodge, Waldorf-Astoria; Capt. G. S. L. Ward, Gilsey House; Lieut. N. Sargent, Albemarle; Maj. J. B. Burbank, Everett House; Maj. W. S. Stanton, Netherlands.

Capt. C. L. Steele, of the U. S. Army, stationed at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Tex., says the Montgomery "Globe," of Monterey, Mex., March 3, is registered at the Windsor. He states that he is not here in an official capacity, but is merely traveling over Mexico to better learn its conditions, civil as well as military. Capt. Steele speaks in high praise of Monterey, its appearance and its climate, and expresses deep regret that he can only spend a few days here, as he intends traveling over nearly the whole of Mexico during his one month's leave of absence.

The following officers of the Navy registered at the Navy Department this week: Capt. J. R. Bartlett, retired; Lieut. C. M. Stone, Naval Academy; Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, 6th Lighthouse District; Lieut. Harry George, on leave; Lieut. J. N. Jordan, on leave; Capt. A. V. Reed, retired; Naval Constructor A. W. Stahl, Norfolk Yard; Lieut. Comdr. C. O. Allibone, 9th Lighthouse District; P. A. Surg. W. F. Arnold, of the Richmond; Comdr. S. M. Ackley, P. A. Surg. B. R. Ward, Med. Dir. Delvan Bloodgood, Lieut. H. C. Gearing, Naval Academy.

A mess dinner of the U. S. Naval Academy Alumni Association, of New York, will take place at the Arena, 39 West Thirty-first street, on March 22, at 7 p. m. All graduates of the Naval Academy are requested to consider themselves invited without further notice. Subscription \$2, to be sent to the Acting President, Park Benjamin, 203 Broadway, New York, by March 20. Officers who have been bottled up on the subject of the Maine disaster, per order of the Navy Department, and who feel that they must talk sub rosa, will receive much sympathy and every indulgence, within reasonable limits.



Brevet Brig. Gen. Nelson Bowman Sweitzer, Colonel, U. S. A., retired, who died in Washington, D. C., March 7, was a Pennsylvanian, and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1853 with Sheridan, McPherson, Schofield, Wilson, Hood, Craighill, etc. On graduation he was promoted to the 2d Dragoons, and up to the commencement of the war saw much hard service. In 1861 he was promoted Captain, 1st Cavalry. He was appointed Additional Aide-de-Camp with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in September, 1861, and served from March of that year to March, 1863, on the staff of Gen. McClellan. He participated with gallantry and efficiency in many engagements, was appointed Colonel of the 16th New York Cavalry in 1864, and was mustered out of the Volunteer service Oct. 3, 1865. He held brevets from Major to Brigadier General for gallantry during the Peninsula Campaign in Virginia at the battle of Winchester, and for gallant and meritorious services generally. He attained the rank of Colonel, 2d Cavalry, Jan. 9, 1886, and was retired at his own request, Oct. 29, 1888. The funeral took place March 9 from St. Paul's Church, the body being interred with military honors at Arlington Cemetery. The band and the 6th Cavalry from Fort Myer formed the escort and body bearers, caisson, flags, etc., were furnished from Washington Barracks. There was a large attendance of comrades and friends.



The death of Gen. Sweitzer has cast a gloom over the Army circle in Washington, D. C., as he had many warm friends at the Capital.

Mrs. Kilpatrick, wife of the late Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. A., is at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., but will soon sail for Europe, where she will join her daughter, when they will travel during the coming summer over the Continent. She expects to return to Washington again next winter.

Mrs. Long, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, has been much interested in the sufferers of the ill-fated Maine, and has been quite successful in raising funds for their relief. Mrs. Stewart, wife of Paymr. Stewart, U. S. N., has \$4,500 which she has collected for the same purpose.

Capt. Wm. P. Randall, retired, of the Navy, is in Washington, D. C., at the Hotel Colonial, corner 15th and H streets, N. W. Capt. Randall is a brother of the Hon. Charles Randall, who, for several terms, represented New Bedford, Mass., in Congress, and both Mr. and Mrs. Randall have many warm friends at the Capital.

Gen. and Mrs. Alexander J. Perry are now in Augusta, Ga., on a visit to Mrs. Adams, the mother of Mrs. Perry. Later they will go to Asheville, N. C., to visit their son, Lieut. John Perry, who is the military instructor at the college there. Gen. Perry's health has improved by his travels through California this past winter, and they will return to Washington in May.

At the last regular monthly meeting of the West Point branch of the Military Service Institution, Lieut. H. M. Reeve, 3d Inf., delivered a very fine extemporaneous lecture on the "Battle of Gettysburg," illustrated. About forty maps were thrown on the large screen in the lecture room of the drawing academy by a stereopticon. Lieuts. Blakely and Babcock joined in the discussion that followed the address. Lieut. Reeve, who is the assistant professor of drawing, has been requested to publish his lecture in some one of the popular magazines.

The concert given in behalf of the Maine sufferers, at the National Theatre, Washington, D. C., March 8, was a great success financially. President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley occupied one of the boxes, and the others were occupied by the Cabinet officers and their families. A novel feature was the selling of small U. S. flags, through the audience, by Miss Alger, Miss Long, Miss Miles, Miss Deering and Miss Hichborn, and also two Cuban young ladies, and when Mrs. Rathborn sang the "Star Spangled Banner" the entire house rose, applauded and waved these innumerable little flags.

Mrs. O. H. Littmann, of 1617 Riggs place, Washington, D. C., gave a very pretty tea on the 8th inst., from four to six, in honor of her cousin and guest, Mrs. Gen. Orlando M. Poe, of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Littmann was assisted by the Misses Scott, daughters of Mrs. Col. Robert N. Scott; Mrs. Mohn, of Detroit, served frappee, and Mrs. Sicard served tea. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Elliott, Gen. and Mrs. John M. Wilson and Miss Waller, Gen. and Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. Maj. Douglas Scott, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Cutter, Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Senator Hawley, Col. and Mrs. Winthrop, Miss Veazie, Miss McCeney, Miss Ramsay, Miss Johnson, Gen. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Wm. O. Cunningham, Mrs. Seymour Cunningham, Miss Wilkes, Gen. and Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Van Vliet, Mrs. McKim, Mrs. Adm. Crosby, Mrs. Fitch, Miss Campan, Gen. and Mrs. John Kemp Mizner, Mrs. and Miss Powell, Mrs. Worthington, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Gen. and Mrs. Willcox, Gen. and Mrs. John G. Parke and others.

#### FORT RENO, OKLAHOMA.

Fort Reno, Okla., March 4, 1898.

Mrs. Bingham, of Portland, Ore., is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. I. Eskridge.

Last Friday the regular fortnightly hop for the officers and their families was given in the Post Hall, after which Adj. and Miss Clark served a delightful supper to their many friends at their quarters.

Mrs. R. L. Bullard has been confined to her house for several days by a severe cold, but is better, and her friends are glad to see her out again.

German measles are going the rounds of the garrison. Stewart Van Vliet has just recovered, and to-day the other members of the family, Sarita, Marquerette and young Cam, have come down with the speckled disease. It is hoped the children will recover soon, for the quarantine of Lieut. and Mrs. Van Vliet is a great cross to the post people.

Capt. and Mrs. Kirkman gave a very delightful High Five party on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. H. D. Berkeley, who has recently joined as a bride. There were seven tables. The prizes were handsome and useful. Ladies first prize, tape measure in silver case, won by Miss Branch, of Omaha; second, a silver screw pencil, won by Mrs. Van Vliet; gentleman's first prize, a handsome traveling clock, won by Lieut. Berkeley; gentleman's second, a black seal leather playing card case with cards and counters, won by Lieut. Saltzman. The boobies were unique paper weights and pen wipers combined, and were won by Mrs. Eskridge and Maj. Woodson. After a dainty and delightful supper the rooms were cleared and the Virginia reel and a novel cake walk ended the evening's pleasures. Miss Eskridge and Adjutant Clarke "took the cake" without a question. It proved to be a handsome one, covered with fancy frosting and flowers. The presentation speech was made by Chaplain Hillman, to which the Adjutant responded in a humorous vein.

Capt. Stretch is on the sick report, suffering from a heavy cold and sore throat.

#### FORT CROOK, NEB.

Lieut. Swaine, who has been quite ill, is reported as improving.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wassels have returned from a two months' visit at Pittsburg, Pa.

Jack Van Horn has resumed his duties at the exposition grounds at assistant engineer.

Thursday evening Dr. and Mrs. Pilcher entertained the card club at progressive euchre.

Miss Kinzie, daughter of Major Kinzie, of Presidio, Cal., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Davison.

Miss Bennett and Miss Houston, from Fort Leavenworth, are the guests of Major and Mrs. Van Horn.

The band quarters, some time past in course of erection, have just been completed. The band will move in on Monday.

Wednesday Major and Mrs. Van Horn entertained all the young people at dinner in honor of their guests, Miss Bennett and Miss Houston.

Chaplain Fitzgerald will lecture in the post hall Sunday evening. Monday evening the chaplain was tendered a charming serenade by the band.

The weather was so pleasant and lovely Thursday afternoon that the post band spent most of the after-

noon in serenading the visitors and recent arrivals at the post.

Tuesday evening Lieut. Jackson gave a reception to Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis in the bachelors' mess hall. The room was prettily draped with flags. A most delightful and charming evening was passed by all.

Last evening at about ten o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded from post No. 2, at the officers' line. A small fire had started in the basement of the officers' mess building, the Chinaman employed as cook having accidentally set fire to the kindling wood stored there. No damage was done and the fire soon extinguished.

Monday being muster day the practice march of the 1st Battalion was deferred until Tuesday. Once a week the soldiers get into marching clothes and go for a ten mile march.

Major Van Horn commands the 1st Battalion, composed of B, C, E, G companies. Tuesday the 2d Battalion, A, D, F and H companies, under command of Capt. Lockwood, make the march.

#### TENEMENT HOUSE QUARTERS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Will you kindly give me space in your columns for a few thoughts on the crowding of officers and their families in our old Western posts.

Officers and their wives are gentlemen and ladies and are expected by the Government to live as such. What would a gentleman in civil life think if he were informed by his employer that he would have to live in four rooms, including a kitchen? Still this is absolutely the case with an officer who has just been ordered to one of our Western cavalry posts.

Permit me to cite one case.

At Fort Meade, S. D., there are the headquarters and nine troops of the 8th Cav. There are on duty at the post twenty-nine commissioned officers. There are but twenty-five sets of officers' quarters; as a consequence, married officers with children are living in four rooms, while rooms above them are occupied by two or more bachelors. In addition, there are to join the regiment from detached service within the next few months, three Captains, two 1st Lieutenants and one 2d Lieutenant. Vancouver Barracks has just been vacated by the 14th Inf. Why could not the "powers that be" have consideration for the officers of the 8th Cav. and, by utilizing Vancouver, make room for the overflow at Fort Meade?

#### PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The season of Lent has stopped to a great extent the bi-monthly hops and other festivities for which this post has recently been noted and which have been so ably managed by Col. Miles and Mrs. Miles. The Presidio, the largest military post in the United States, and likewise the most beautiful, is a little city in itself and sufficient in itself for its social entertainments. It is true, the officers of the General's staff contribute much to its tone and dignity.

On the evening of the 2d inst., Capt. Lockett's troop of cavalry, in command of Lieut. Boyd, at the request of the directors of the San Francisco Riding School, gave a very exciting and pleasing entertainment to the members and invited guests of the club in the form of an exhibition of equestrianism. The Presidio turned out en masse to see Lockett's fine riders maneuvered by the gallant Boyd. The creme de la creme of the 400 were present at the performance. Every seat of the large galleries was occupied as well as the available standing ground. It was the largest and most appreciative audience since the club was organized.

The performance included Cossack and Roman riding and a monkey drill, which elicited almost continuous applause. The hurdle jumping by ones, twos, threes, fours and fives, with riders in saddle, barebacked and standing, was executed with precision and dash seldom excelled in any school of horsemanship, not excepting even West Point of Semour. I have seen riding in both schools and I cannot say that I have seen better than that done by this troop of the famous 4th Cavalry. Throwing the horses was a novelty to the audience, and occasioned much applause. The horses came down almost together, with one exception, who would not be induced to follow the example of his kind until he was taken in hand by the dashing Lieutenant, when he gracefully resigned himself to the inevitable. Boyd received an enthusiastic cheer for this act. At the conclusion of the exercises the club gave a reception in its beautiful drawing room, during which the president in a few appreciative words presented the thanks of the members to Lieut. Boyd. Refreshments were next in order and after ample justice was done to the eatables and drinkables, the Presidians returned to their quarters, proud of their troopers and the citizens to their homes, marveling that horse and man can be trained to such perfection, and justly proud of their Army.

#### ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

St. Augustine, March 5.

As the result of a concert given here under the auspices of Mrs. Anna M. Marcotte, \$151 was sent to Pay Director Edward L. Stewart, U. S. N., for the Maine sufferers. General Superintendent C. B. Knott, of the Florida East Coast Hotel; Profs. August Eisner and Mercandante, of the Ponce de Leon and Alcazar orchestras; Mr. W. Russell and the 1st Artillery band, and others offered their services and the use of the beautiful Casino.

Lieut. John S. Tobin, U. S. N., retired, has resumed his cozy quarters at the Ponce de Leon.

There are the usual rounds of festivities going on in the Army colony, which, by the way, are increased by the arrival of the Wisteria, lighthouse tender, with Comdr. Seth Ackley on board. Mrs. Ackley accompanies the Commander to this port.

Were it not for the caution of Col. W. H. H. Benyard, C. E., in charge of the Florida District of harbor improvements, detectives to-day might be searching for papers of great value to the Engineering Department, and of still more value to the presumably Spanish spies, who, by false keys, entered his office during Saturday night, carried therefrom to the secluded attic above a trunk containing the Colonel's personal effects, and in which the would-be thieves expected to find maps, plans, etc., of alleged submarine mines, torpedo systems and of fortifications. That it was suspected the trunk contained valuable documents is evident from the fact that none of the articles of intrinsic value were taken.

Mrs. Holman is now happy with her gallant husband, Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, Navigating and Ordnance Officer of the Maine, at Key West. The bravery of the lady under the uncertainty of her husband's fate won the fondest affection of those about her.

Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, C. E., left here for his station at Key West to-day, taking with him his fair young bride. Their welcome here was as bountiful as were the regrets at their leaving.

#### NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA.

March 3, 1898.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, was here on the 28th of February, inspecting the forts at Barrancas and Pickens. He visited the Navy Yard in the afternoon, and was received with a salute of 13 guns. The General was very pleasantly entertained at the residence of Comdr. Reisinger.

Mrs. Prime, wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Prime, U. S. N., with Mr. and Mrs. Hurd, visited New Orleans during Mardi Gras.

Maj. F. A. Mahan, U. S. Engineer Corps, who is in charge of the Government work in this harbor, came down from Montgomery one day this week.

P. A. Paymr. H. E. Jewett, U. S. N., has just returned from Key West, Fla., where he has been for nearly a month. The friends of the Paymaster and Mrs. Jewett regret that they are soon to leave the yard.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, March 8, 1898.

The members of the Maryland Legislature, now in session at Annapolis, find the Naval Academy a place of great attraction. Many of them are from inland districts, and the fine water view, the fleets of bay and river craft, as seen from the open front of the Naval Academy, proved of unfailing interest.

The leisure time of the Legislature is from the afternoon adjournment in the afternoon, to the evening session, and this comes just when the cadets are at practical exercises, or are taking their brief hour of recreation. At this time the band is giving its evening concert, and, at its close, the legislators have the opportunity of noting that, as the band plays a national air, as is its custom, every moving thing of human mould stops, stands attention, doffs his hat, and waits in respectful reverence until the hymn of the nation is ended. The ceremony is repeated when the quartette of buglers salute "Old Glory" as the colors come down from the Academy flagstaff at sunset. Even the ball players will stop to give the respectful attitude of attention, and many citizens are copying the patriotic alignment on these occasions.

That the Government is taking every precaution in the event of a possible war, is obvious from the orders to naval officers at the Naval Academy. It is never the custom to detach officers from the Naval Academy in the middle of the scholastic year, but on Monday, Lieut. York Noel left for the Miantonomoh; on Wednesday, Lieut. David Daniels leaves for the Katahdin, Lieut. Albert Norton for the Minneapolis, Lieut. Edward Underwood for the Brooklyn, and P. A. Engr. L. M. Nulton for the Minneapolis.

The State of Maryland is not unmindful of the prestige and substantial advantage of having the Naval Academy located within its boundaries. A memorial presented in the House of Delegates by Delegate Hugh Ridgely Hiley, of Annapolis, petitions Congress to supply the pressing needs of the Academy, and asks the Maryland Congressmen to use every effort to advance the Academy's interests.

Mr. George Wise, who has been visiting his brother, Comdr. Wise, at the Naval Academy, has returned to his home in Wyoming.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Bettie Marchand, of Prince George street, to Mr. Herbert McNulty, formerly of the U. S. Naval Academy, but now living in Montana. The wedding will take place in April. Miss Georgie Porter, granddaughter of the late Adm. Porter, is visiting the Chaubertin Hotel, Old Point Comfort, chaperoned by Mrs. Mattingly, Washington. Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of Capt. Silas Terry, now stationed at Norfolk, has been the guest, this week, of her aunt, Mrs. Theodor Porter. Miss Ramsay, daughter of Adm. Ramsay, U. S. N., is the guest of Miss Thomas, Naval Academy.

#### ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla., Mar. 8, 1898.

Comdr. Seth M. Ackley, of the Lighthouse Board, while absent from the U. S. lighthouse tender Wisteria, on inspections pertaining to his duties, was suddenly called to Washington for consultation on matters connected with a more important position with the Lighthouse Board. The Wisteria, Capt. Brown commanding, left this port Sunday for the upper coast, Mrs. Ackley remaining on board. The brief stay of the Wisteria here was a source of much pleasure, mutually.

Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of U. S. Engineers, while in Jacksonville Saturday caused the newspapermen much speculation. In fact, his steps were dogged by the brightest of reportorial sleuth hounds. This the modest gentleman didn't mind, because he was not altogether aware of the journalistic espionage. Col. Benyard accompanied his chief on his official investigations, and knowing "all the boys," gave them facts for "scare heads" which surprised the reading public at their—the scare heads—lack of "fat" matter.

Lieut. G. W. Logan, U. S. N., is sojourning at the Palm Beach Inn, Lake Worth. Lieut. John H. Beacom, 3d Inf., only spent a week here.

While the merchants and "penny-turners" are speculating on the number of troops the Government will send here in case of hostilities, the sweet buds of society are anxious for the "Army and Navy Journal" to tell them if the "coming regiment has many available officers." Cause, for a fact, a cradle and grave are now utilized to find "available men" in civil circles.

The news "The Artillery bill is passed," came this afternoon and gives joy to the people, and more especially to the friends of the artillery officers, known to them, who are to get a bar or file thereby. Lieut. Albert Todd, Q. M., 1st Art., gets his second bar—a worthy increase.

#### FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

The officers of this post gave a very delightful dinner on the evening of March 4. The banquet was spread in the officers mess rooms, and was served by a punch chef and his attendants from Chicago. The long table was beautifully decorated with ferns, roses and tulips, and several large pieces of silver belonging to officers made the table glisten with brightness. The good markets provided tempting substantial and dainty delicacies; good wine and good fellowship were mingled. There was plenty of good singing, too. Solos by Capt. McCarthy, Wainwright and Mason, and full chorus by all present. Many apt and amusing speeches were made, one of the best being by Lieut. Whitman, when he was called upon to speak in behalf of the young recruit who has joined his family during the past week. It is hoped and intended that the dinner shall be the first of an annual series.



## THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

G. O. 3, March 5, 1898, DEPT. OF COLO.

Announces that the months of May and June are selected to constitute the practice season with the rifle and carbine for the year 1898, at the posts in this Department. Revolver practice will be held during the month of April. Practice with Hotchkiss Mountain and Machine Guns will be held in accordance with the provisions of G. O. 14, series 1897, Department of the Colorado.

CIRCULAR 1, Febr. 25, 1898, DEPT. EAST.

Publishes report of exercises in Minor Tactics, carried on by the Cavalry and Infantry commands of this Department during the calendar year 1897. Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., A. D. C., who compiles the report, says in conclusion: "With a view to securing efficient and more uniform execution of General Orders 53, A. G. O., 1896, during the ensuing season, it might at first thought seem to be desirable to formulate at these headquarters a progressive plan of action to be carried out alike by all commands of the same arm. Such a course, however, is not practicable because the conditions regulating this matter at the several posts are as numerous as the posts themselves—a plan perfectly adapted to one place would be entirely infeasible at another. And even if it were practicable it would not necessarily be conclusive, for the actual success of any scheme—however ably devised—depends not so much upon the intrinsic value of the scheme itself as upon the zeal and ability exhibited by the commanding officer in its execution. For these reasons it is deemed inadvisable to restrict post commanders to any fixed plan in their method of conducting field practice, but merely to recommend for their consideration the utility of formulating some plan before the inauguration of the work. Such a plan might well begin with simple instruction to individuals and detachments and then, progressing through a series of exercises gradually including larger numbers and more complex principles, finally conclude with problems involving the entire command."

ARTILLERY MEMORANDA, No. 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O., March 1, 1898.

Publishes range tables for the 12-inch, 10-inch and 8-inch breech-loading rifles (steel), the 8-inch converted muzzle-loading rifle, the 15-inch smooth bore gun, the 3.6-inch and 3.2-inch breech-loading rifles (steel), the 1.65-inch breech-loading Hotchkiss mountain rifle, the 37 m.m. Hotchkiss revolving cannon (light field model), the 12-inch breech-loading rifled mortar (cast-iron, hooped), and the 3.6-inch breech-loading field mortar.

CIRCULAR 4, March 8, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes a list showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the U. S. judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with Sec. 2, Act of August 13, 1894, and A. R. 577.

G. O. 5, March 9, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Illuminating supplies, in addition to those now provided for in paragraphs 1013 and 1014 of the Regulations, are authorized by the Secretary of War as follows:

Four burners (four lights) to each company, troop or battery quartered in a barrack having an amusement or a recreation room separate from the dormitories and rooms for which light is now granted by the Regulations.

Four burners (four lights) to bands occupying quarters separate from those organizations from which they are detailed.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

## STAFF DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Baker, Cal., for temporary duty. The commanding officer, Angel Island, Cal., will furnish Capt. Frick with the necessary medical supplies for the garrison of Fort Baker. (S. O. 15, D. Cal., Feb. 17.)

Payments to troops in the Department of California on the muster of Feb. 28, 1898, are assigned to officers of the Pay Department as follows. Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paym. Gen.: The Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Mason, Benicia Barracks and Benicia Arsenal, Cal. Maj. John S. Witcher, Paym.: Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Fort Baker, and San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 16, D. Cal., Feb. 23.)

Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Paym., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on March 1, 1898, for payment of clerks and messengers at these headquarters. (S. O. 37, D. Colo., Feb. 24.)

The following assignment of Paymasters is made for the payments due Feb. 28, 1898, in the Department of Columbia: Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Paym., at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho. Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paym., at Vancouver Barracks, Forts Canby and Spokane, Wash., and Fort Sherman, Idaho. (S. O. 37, D. Colo., Feb. 24.)

Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Paym., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on Feb. 25, 1898, for payment of troops under orders for Alaska, to include Feb. 28. (S. O. 37, D. Colo., Feb. 24.)

Asst. Surg. J. M. Kennedy and Hospital Steward F. D. Laner, will proceed to Washington, D. C., as witnesses before G. C. M. (Fort Washington, March 3.)

An Army retiring board having found Post Chaplain William H. Pearson, U. S. A., incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident to the service, he is retired from active service this date. (H. Q. A., March 3.)

1st Lieut. Thomas S. Bratton, Asst. Surg., upon the arrival at Fort Niobrara, Neb., of 1st Lieut. Brainard S. Higley, Jr., Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at that station and will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty at that post. (H. Q. A., March 5.)

The following named medical officers are relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, in Washington, D. C., to take effect upon the completion of the course at the school ending April 1, 1898, and will thereupon proceed to take station as hereinafter set forth, and report in person to their respective post commanders, and by letter to their particular Department Commanders, viz.: 1st Lieut. Henry Page, Asst. Surg., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Asst. Surg., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Webber, Asst. Surg., Fort Reno, O. T.; 1st Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Asst. Surg., Fort Clark, Texas; 1st Lieut. Brainard S. Higley, Jr., Asst. Surg., Fort Niobrara, Neb.; 1st Lieut. George Rauchfuss, Asst. Surg., Fort Apache, A. T. (H. Q. A., March 5.)

Post Chaplain Bernard Kelly, U. S. A., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will pro-

ceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (H. Q. A., March 5.)

Maj. J. D. Hall, Surg., will take charge of the effects of the late Pvt. Patrick Golden, U. S. A., retired. (Fort Wadsworth, March 5.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael O'Donnell, retired, will proceed to his home at Oswego, N. Y. (Madison Barracks, March 6th.)

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Asst. Q. M., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Lathrop, Mo., on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses for the Army, and, upon the completion thereof, will return to his proper station. (H. Q. A., March 7.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

So much of par. 8, S. O. 284, Dec. 4, 1897, H. Q. A., as directs Maj. Allen Smith, 1st Cav., to remain on duty at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., until April 1, 1898, is amended so as to direct him to remain on duty at that post until July 1, 1898. (H. Q. A., March 5.)

The ordinary leave granted 2d Lieut. William H. Osborne, 1st Cav., is changed to leave on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., March 4.)

3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Capt. William D. Beach, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to take effect after the completion of the annual examination at the school in June, 1898, and will then proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., March 5.)

4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

Leave for two months, to take effect from the date of his relief from temporary duty in this city, is granted Capt. Joseph H. Dorst, 4th Cav. (H. Q. A., March 3.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Leave for fifteen days to take effect about March 9, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 5th Cav. (S. O. 20, D. T., March 1.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Maj. Edmund G. Fehet, 6th Cav., at his own request, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Nebraska. He will report for assignment to duty with the troops of the 6th Cavalry serving at Fort Robinson, Neb. (H. Q. A., March 5.)

Corp. G. T. Fourl, K, 6th Cav., has been promoted Sergeant.

The band and Troops A, E, G, and H, 6th Cavalry, under command of Maj. T. C. Lebo, will act as escort on March 9 to remains of Col. N. B. Sweitzer, U. S. A., retired. (Fort Myer, March 8.)

7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

A San Francisco dispatch says: Joseph Fouque, who served ten years in Capt. Moylan's troop, 7th Cavalry, and was afterward, in 1893, dishonorably discharged while serving as Hospital Steward, committed suicide at the Presidio of San Francisco, March 2. After leaving the Army he was for a time successful as a druggist, but was subsequently financially ruined by fire. Just prior to his death he had attempted to again enlist, but was refused and he then shot himself through the heart.

10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

Pvt. Harrison Porter, Troop F, 10th Cav., was on March 1, appointed Sergeant, vice Minar reduced.

Col. Henry, 10th Cav., under date, Fort Assiniboine, Mont., March 4, 1898, says: "On the 15th day of March, at 10:30 a. m., each troop will have in front of Administration Building its pack mules and their three packers. The cargo will be two filled boxes of carbine ammunition; after cargoes are removed, there will be a competitive drill, of time, and manner of packing of cargoes. Lieut. Col. T. A. Baldwin and Maj. T. J. Wint, will be present, and make the required report of relative efficiency of the troops in the packing drill. In case of inclement weather the first suitable day after the 15th will be used. An examination was held by the Surgeon of 20 men of Troop G, 10th U. S. Cavalry, in first aid to wounded. The Surgeon reports these men qualified, and expressed gratification and surprise at their efficiency, creditable to themselves, and troop commander. A recommendation has been made and forwarded excusing such men from the weekly drill and putting them in a special class."

Col. Henry, on March 1, after witnessing a competitive drill, in the saber exercise between the four squads of Troop G, 10th U. S. Cav., Lieut. W. H. Smith, in command, says: "The entire manual without command was well gone through, showing not only skill, but required an exercise of the memory, all necessary training for a soldier, and was creditable to the troops and its officers. The principle of competition, inculcates the idea of success and upon this all military results depend, so that all such drills bring good results. It is suggested, that competitive saber drills be had between the representative squads of each troop at post."

Capt. George H. Evans, 10th Cav., is relieved from the duties assigned him in par. 2, S. O. 157, series of 1897, D. D., and Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont., is detailed to witness the issues of annuity goods to the Indians at the Fort Belknap Agency, Montana. (S. O. 28, D. D., March 1.)

The following promotion and appointment of non-commissioned officers were made in Troop A, 10th Cav., on March 3: Corp. George R. Taylor, to be Sergeant, vice Bailey reduced; Pvt. James C. Hayes, to be Corporal, vice Taylor promoted.

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for 7 days is hereby granted to 2d Lieut. Johnson Haygood, 1st Art. (Sullivan's Island, March 8.)

1st Lieut. M. F. Harmon, 1st Art., is appointed Post Treasurer. (Fort Barrancas, March 7.)

Maj. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art., will supervise payment of troops on February muster. (Fort Monroe, March 6.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Sergt. John Gallagher, Battery C, 2d Art., will be sent by the C. O., Fort Warren, to the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (S. O. 47, D. E., March 4.)

2d Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., is appointed Ordnance Officer for the Sea Coast armament at Willets Point. (Fort Schuyler, March 2.)

Lance Corp. L. S. Edwards, Co. I, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for six days is granted 1st Lieut. M. G. Zalinski 2d Art. (Fort Adams, March 4.)

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. H. Rowan, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, March 8.)

Corp. Leroy L. Hammond, M, 2d Art., is detailed overseer of labor. (Fort Warren, March 9.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL M. P. MILLER.

The following transfers are made in the 3d Artillery: 1st Lieut. John K. Cree, from Battery K to B; 1st Lieut. Archibald Campbell, from Battery B to Light Battery C; 1st Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, from Light Battery C to Battery K; 2d Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, from Battery K to Light Battery C; 2d Lieut. Lloyd England, from Light Battery C to Battery K; 2d Lieut. Robert S. Abernethy, from Battery G to Battery L. (H. Q. A., March 4.)

1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, 3d Art., will proceed at once to Fort Baker and report to the Commanding Officer of that post for temporary duty with Battery I, 3d Art. (S. O. 15, D. Cal., Feb. 17.)

2d Lieut. William S. McNair, 3d Art., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty in connection with mounting guns on the Presidio Reservation. (S. O. 17, D. Cal., Feb. 25.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Lawrence S. Miller, 4th Art., is assigned to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, Battery K, to date from Feb. 28, 1898, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Honey, resigned. He will remain on duty with Battery A, 4th Art., until further orders. (H. Q. A., March 3.)

Sergt. I. E. Park, and ten privates of M, 4th Artillery, will proceed to Fort Washington, Md. (Washington Barracks, March 3.)

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. C. L. Phillips, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, March 5.)

Corp. G. Stanton, M, 4th Art., is detailed clerk to recruiting officer. (Washington Barracks, Feb. 28.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Pvt. G. J. Beck, B, 5th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Sergt. W. Crainor, B, 5th Art., will conduct an insane soldier to Washington, D. C. (Fort Slocum, March 7.)

Corp. Geo. Geiling, A, 5th Art., having re-enlisted, his rank is continued from Sept. 5, 1897.

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, to take effect about March 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 5th Art. (S. O. 50, D. E., March 8.)

2d Lieuts. Charles P. Summerall, and Clarence H. McNeil, 5th Art., are detailed members of the G. C. M. at Fort Wadsworth. (S. O. 51, D. E., March 9.)

1st Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., is relieved from duty devolved upon him by par. 1, S. O. 42, c. s. (S. O. 51, D. E., March 9.)

3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., March 3.)

5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

Addl. 2d Lieut. W. D. Newbill, 5th Inf., is assigned to temporary duty with Co. F. (Fort McPherson, March 4.)

Pvt. G. W. Shaw, D, and Lance Corp. McClellan Ward, B, 5th Inf., have been appointed Corporals.

The late Pvt. Henry Hoffman, Co. B, 5th Inf., was interred with military honors March 2 at the National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Corp. Geo. Chase has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. F. Chazanski appointed Corporal in Co. A.

1st Lieut. H. J. Hunt, 6th Inf., is attached to Co. B for temporary duty. (Fort Thomas, March 5.)

Capt. L. W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., will witness payment on February rolls. (Fort Thomas, March 3.)

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. H. J. Hunt, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, March 3.)

8th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JAMES J. VAN HORN.

The following transfers are made in the 8th Inf.: 1st Lieut. John Adams Perry, from Co. E to Co. K; 1st Lieut. Charles Gerhardt, from Co. K to Co. E. (H. Q. A., March 3.)

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

The following transfers are made in the 9th Inf.: Capt. John A. Baldwin, from Co. D to Co. K; Capt. Geo. Palmer, from Co. K to Co. D. (H. Q. A., March 5.)

Corp. W. H. Smith, A, 9th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. H. Harrig appointed Corporal in A, 9th Inf.

Capt. George Palmer, 9th Inf., is temporarily assigned to command of Co. D. (Madison Barracks, March 6.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. A. W. Yates, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, March 7.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf., is extended fourteen days. (S. O. 52, D. E., March 10.)

11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The following appointment was on March 1 made in Co. A, 11th Inf., to date from March 2, 1898: Pvt. Morris P. Kuhne to be Corporal, vice Frame, reduced.

12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The following promotion and appointments were on March 5 made in Co. A, 12th Inf.: Corp. Peter Baker to be Sergeant, vice Jordan, retired; Pvt. Thomas J. Ankrom to be Corporal, vice Jordan, promoted; Pvt. John W. Taunt, to be Corporal, vice Baker, promoted.

On the retirement, March 2, of 1st Sergt. Chas. Jordan, Co. A, 12th Inf., Capt. P. P. G. Wood, commanding the company, on behalf of the company presented him with a gold watch and chain, and took the opportunity to express his appreciation of the Sergeant's faithful service in a few well chosen remarks.

13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. James Fornace, 13th Inf. (S. O. 50, D. E., March 8.)

Sergt. I. Arnesen, F, 13th Inf., will conduct a prisoner to New York City to have him examined by an eye specialist. (Fort Columbus, March 9.)

15th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

Capt. George F. Cooke, 15th Inf., is relieved from the operation of par. 1, S. O. 236, Oct. 8, 1897, H. Q. A., to take effect March 15, 1898, and will join his company. (H. Q. A., March 4.)

16th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HUGH A. THEAKER.

Leave for one month from the date of his relief from duty at the Arkansas Industrial University, Feb. 28, 1898, is granted 1st Lieut. Elias Chandler, 16th Inf. (H. Q. A., March 7.)

17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.

Capt. George H. Roach, 17th Inf., at his own request, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Missouri, to take effect April 15, 1898, and will then proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., March 7.)

Corp. S. M. Shewbridge has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. J. L. Hoyt appointed Corporal in Co. B, 17th Inf.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. C. D. Clay, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, March 8.)

21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

2d Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., is attached to Co. B for duty. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 1.)

Capt. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., is detailed in charge of the Post School. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 1.)

22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

Lance Corp. Albert E. Axt, Co. H, 22d Inf., was on March 1 appointed Corporal, vice Carey, reduced.



## EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Col. Royal T. Frank, 1st Art., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Leverett H. Walker, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. William P. Duvall, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. John P. Wiasser, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. William B. Homer, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Victor H. Bridgman, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. John V. White, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. William J. Snow, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, 4th Art. (H. Q. A., March 8.)

Capt. William A. Kobbé, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Geo. E. Sage, 5th Art., will report in person to Col. Marcus P. Miller, 3d Art., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to their fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., March 8.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th Art.; Lieut. Col. William L. Haskin, 2d Art.; Maj. Jas. P. Kimball, Surg.; Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art.; Maj. Louis M. Maus, Surg.; 1st Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 1st Art.; A. D. C., Recorder. (H. Q. A., March 8.)

The following named officers will report to Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th Art., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as they may be required for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. James B. Burbank, 3d Art.; Capt. William P. Vose, 2d Art.; Capt. Frank C. Grugan, 2d Art.; Capt. George Mitchell, 2d Art.; Capt. Selden A. Day, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Albert S. Cummins, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. George P. E. Harrison, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. William H. Coffin, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. James C. Bush, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. William A. Simpson, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. William R. Hamilton, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Geo. G. Gately, 5th Art. (H. Q. A., March 8.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.; Maj. Calvin DeWitt, Surg.; Maj. James M. Lancaster, 4th Art.; Maj. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Maj. Charles Richard, Surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art., Recorder. (H. Q. A., March 8.)

The following named officers will report in person to Col. R. T. Frank, 1st Art., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., at such time as they may be required, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art.; Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art.; Capt. George G. Greenough, 4th Art.; Capt. Edmund K. Russell, 1st Art. (H. Q. A., March 8.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, at Fort Riley, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Maj. Wallace F. Randolph, 3d Art.; Maj. Junius L. Powell, Surg.; Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 5th Art.; Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Adelbert Cronkrite, 4th Art., Recorder.

The following named officers will report before the above board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. William C. Davis, 5th Art. (H. Q. A., March 8th.)

## ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Whiteide, 5th Cav.; Maj. Augustus A. DeLoffre, Surg.; Capt. Carroll H. Potter, 18th Inf.; Capt. William D. Crosby, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 5th Cav.; is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 16, to make a preliminary examination into the qualifications of such enlisted men, applicants for appointment to the grade of 2d Lieutenant, U. S. A., as may be ordered to appear before it. Sergt. Walter S. Volkmar, Signal Corps, and Sergt. Albert G. Jenkins, Co. A, 18th Inf., will report before the above Board. (S. O. 20, D. T., March 1.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Maj. Henry Lippincott, Surg.; Maj. Stephen Baker, 4th Inf.; Capt. William Stephenson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav.; Capt. Edward H. Browne, 4th Inf.; is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Monday, March 21, 1898, for the preliminary examination of the following-named enlisted men of this command who are applicants for commissions, to determine their eligibility for the competitive examination: Corp. Percy W. Arnold, Troop F, 1st Cav.; Lance Corp. Clark R. Elliott, Troop H, 3d Cav.; Pvt. William A. Cavenaugh, Co. D, 20th Inf.; Pvt. Joseph C. Wilson, Co. F, 10th Inf. These soldiers will be sent to Fort Sheridan on March 21. 1st Lieut. Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf., is detailed as Recorder of the Board. (S. O. 40, D. M., March 1.)

A Board of medical officers, to consist of Col. Dallas Bache, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Maj. Walter Reed, Surg.; Maj. James C. Merrill, Surg.; Capt. William H. Arthur, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Alexander N. Stark, Asst. Surg.; is constituted to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., on Monday, May 2, 1898, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army. (H. Q. A., March 3.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Lieut. Col. William M. Wherry, 2d Inf.; Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Med. Dept.; Maj. James M. J. Sanno, 3d Inf.; Capt. William C. Borden, Med. Dept.; Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav.; will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., on Wednesday, March 16, to make a preliminary examination into the qualifications of Corp. William Forse, Co. B, and Corp. Harold P. Goodnow, Co. H, 3d Inf., with a view to determine their eligibility for entering the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army. 1st Lieut. George Bell, Jr., 3d Inf., is detailed as Recorder for the Board. (S. O. 29, D. D., March 4.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Dallas Bache, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Capt. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav.; Capt. Geo. D. DeShon, Asst. Surg.; and 1st Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, 11th Inf., is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of inquiring into the methods and practical results of instruction in rendering first aid to the sick and wounded, as now given by company officers, and will recommend any modification of existing orders in the matter that may appear desirable. (H. Q. A., March 8.)

Par. 6, S. O. 49, March 1, 1898, H. Q. A., relating to Ord. Sergts. John Krause and James Scott, is revoked. The following transfers are made: Ord. Sergt.

John Krause, now at Fort Ringgold, Texas, to Jackson Barracks, La.; Ord. Sergt. Frank Byrne, now at Jackson Barracks, La., to Fort Ringgold, Texas. (H. Q. A., March 8.)

## COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., March 10, 1898. Detail: Maj. Theodore J. Wint, 10th Cav.; Capt. Samuel L. Woodward, 10th Cav.; Capt. Levi P. Hunt, 10th Cav.; Capt. Walter S. Scott, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Shipp, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William T. Wilder, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Paul Reisinger, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 30, D. D., March 5.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., March 15. Detail: Col. Robert H. Hall, 4th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Charles D. Viele, 1st Cav.; Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Burke, 11th Inf.; Maj. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Maj. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav.; Maj. George E. Pond, Q. M.; Maj. Richard I. Eskridge, 10th Inf.; Maj. John S. Loud, 3d Cav.; Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; Capt. John W. Bubb, 4th Inf.; Capt. George S. Grimes, 2d Art.; Capt. William V. Richards, 16th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, Judge Adv. (S. O. 43, D. M., March 5.)

At Fort Thomas, Ky., March 15. Detail: Maj. Chas. Porter, 5th Inf.; Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.; Capt. James M. Burns, 17th Inf.; Capt. Charles St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf.; Capt. James D. Nickerson, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. B. Flagg, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert W. Rose, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jules G. Ord, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George C. Saffarans, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Willard E. Gleason, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindler, 6th Inf., and Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 51, D. E., March 9.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., March 15. Detail: Lieut. Col. Ezra P. Ewers, 9th Inf.; Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman, 9th Inf.; Capt. Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf.; Capt. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf.; Capt. George Palmer, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank DeW. Ramsey, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John M. Sigworth, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Connell, 9th Inf.; Addl. 2d Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, 9th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 51, D. E., March 9th.)

## COLLEGE DUTY.

1st Lieut. LaRoy S. Upton, 2d Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D., and will report in person on or before April 1, 1898, for duty accordingly. (H. Q. A., March 8.)

War Department order of Dec. 13, 1897, published in par. 7, S. O. 291, Dec. 31, 1897, H. Q. A., detailing 1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 4th Cav., temporarily, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, at the West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Va., and relieving Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, 19th Inf., temporarily, is amended to detail Lieut. Lockwood for a full term of service at the institution named, and to relieve Capt. Hewitt from the detail. Capt. Hewitt will proceed, at the expiration of his present sick leave, to join his company. (H. Q. A., March 8.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Commy. Sergt. Gustavus Grotjohann, Fort McHenry, Md.; 1st Sergt. David Haskins, Troop F, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; 1st Sergt. Timothy McCarthy, Co. A, 21st Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; 1st Class Pvt. Joseph Reilly, Detachment of Ordnance, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (H. Q. A., March 8.)

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

MARCH 10.—Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels: Edward B. Williston, 3d Art.; William Sinclair, 5th Art. Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels: Wallace F. Randolph, 3d Art.; Tully McCrea, 5th Art.; Frank G. Smith, 2d Art.; Joseph G. Ramsay, 5th Art. 1st Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski, 2d Art., to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

The commencement of the Army Medical School will occur April 1. Six students will probably graduate.

Companies A and G, 14th U. S. Inf., from Vancouver Barracks, in command of Capt. Eastman, arrived at Skagway, Feb. 26, on the steamer Question. Almost as soon as the troops landed they were called upon to quell some disorder between Indians and longshoremen due to a dispute over labor.

On the 4th of March the Americans in Havana went to the cemetery and decorated the graves of the buried sailors of the Maine. Chaplain Chidwick made a pathetic prayer and Gen. Lee spoke after many entreaties.

Leave for six months, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg., to take effect upon the expiration of the ordinary leave granted him Nov. 26, 1897. (H. Q. A., March 9.)

The resignation by Capt. Barrington K. West, C. S., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry (6th Regiment) only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 26, 1898. (H. Q. A., March 9.)

The Commanding Officers of Angel Island, Fort Mason and Fort Baker, will send, on Feb. 20, a detachment of 1 non-commissioned officer and 5 privates from each of the batteries stationed at their respective posts, to The Presidio of San Francisco, for the purpose of mounting guns on that reservation. The men will be selected by their respective Commanding Officers with a view to their fitness for the work indicated. (S. O. 17, D. Cal., Feb. 25.)

The annual prize of \$100 of the U. S. Cavalry Association, given this year for the best essay on the history of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, has been awarded to 1st Lieut. Charles Dudley Rhodes, 6th Cav. Consul-General Lee, one of the judges, wrote that the author of the essay was "very painstaking, assiduous, careful and conservative in his work." Lieut. Rhodes, who has done some excellent literary work in the past, is now stationed at Fort Myer, Va.

A Board of Officers to consist of Capt. R. D. Read, Jr., 1st Lieut. W. H. Smith, 2d Lieut. S. D. Rockenbach, 10th U. S. Cav.; and 2d Lieut. G. Sturtevant, 25th U. S. Inf., was on Feb. 27 appointed to submit a practical course of exercises by March 12 at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. The Board submitted an interesting and attractive programme of dismounted exercises, including runs, jumps, tug-of-war, tent pitching, broadsword contest, etc., the prizes ranging from \$1 to \$10 in cash, and aggregating \$81.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., March 9, 1898.

The last meeting of the Ladies' Reading Club was held at Mrs. Thompson's. Next Thursday Prof. Tillman will read an interesting paper on his "Travels in the West," before the club.

Miss Kelton, a guest of Mrs. Hein; Miss Leggett, a guest of Miss Newland; Miss Pershing, sister of Lieut. Pershing, a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Winter, have been among recent visitors at the post.

Mrs. Van Dune, mother of Cadet Van Dune, spent Sunday at the hotel.

On Saturday afternoon the garrison was shocked by the sad news that Sergt. Fischer, the efficient policeman, who had discharged his duties faithfully for the past five years at this post, and for twenty-seven years had served the Government faithfully in various capacities, had died by his own hand. Owing to a disagreement with a comrade, the somewhat violent nature of which had been reported, the Sergeant had been ordered before a court martial, and reduced to ranks as the finding of the court. Unable to submit to the disgrace, which he had no means of knowing was to have been but temporary, the authorities having so decided, the old soldier wended his way to the cadet library on Saturday morning and seeking an unused room turned on the gas jet, attached a pipe to it, opening the end to his mouth, inhaled the gas until death ensued. When the odor of escaping gas attracted attention, the room was entered, medical aid at once summoned, but too late to be of any avail. The deceased was buried with full military honors from the soldiers' hospital on Tuesday afternoon. The interment was at the post cemetery. The officers of the post, the enlisted men and their families, were well represented. The floral tributes were tasteful and beautiful. Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the Academy, conducted the services.

Owing to this sad occurrence the cadet concert which should have taken place on Saturday was omitted. The indoor meet of the Cadets' Athletic Association will be held on Saturday of the present week.

G. O. 5, MARCH 11, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By decision of the President, the following changes are made in the territorial limits, designation, and headquarters of geographical departments, to take effect March 12, 1898:

1. The Department of the East will embrace the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina, with headquarters at Governors Island, New York.

2. A department is hereby established to be known as the Department of the Lakes, to consist of the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill.

3. The Department of Dakota will embrace the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and so much of Wyoming and Idaho as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.

4. The Department of the Columbia will embrace the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho (except so much of the latter as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park), and the Territory of Alaska, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

5. The Department of California and Nevada will embrace the States of California and Nevada with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

6. The Department of Colorado will embrace the States of Wyoming (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park), Colorado and Utah, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, with headquarters at Denver, Col.

7. The Department of the Platte will embrace the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb.

8. A department is hereby established to be known as the Department of the Gulf, to consist of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. The Departments of Missouri and of Texas are hereby abolished. The records of the Department of Missouri will be transferred to the Department of the Lakes and those of the Department of Texas, to the Department of the Gulf.

Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes and Brig. Gen. William M. Graham to the command of the Department of the Gulf.

The officers of the several staff departments now on duty in the Departments of the Missouri and of Texas are assigned to like duties in the Departments of the Lake and of the Gulf respectively. The travel required under these orders is necessary for the public service.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

The following patents for military inventions have been issued through Messrs. Glascock & Company, patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.: Harry A. D. McLean, London, Eng.; cart for military purposes; 599,069. Alfred Weed, Anderson, Ind.; peep-sight for firearms; 599,104. Hugh W. Gabbet, Fairfax, London, Eng.; recoil-operated firearm; 600,066. Carl J. Ebbels, Hartford, Conn.; removably-attaching magazines to firearms; 599,835. Edward Makin, Jr., Manchester, Eng.; steam boiler for marine engines; 599,854. Daniel O. Finaherty, Kansas City, Mo.; electrically-propelled vessel; John M. Browning, Ogden, Utah; box-magazine firearm; 599,595. Thomas G. Bennett and W. Mason, New Haven, Conn.; magazine firearm; 599,587. Alfred Mobel, Paris, France; mechanism for forging hollow shafts and guns; 599,472. William L. Brench, Brooklyn, N. Y.; pneumatic gun; 599,549. George W. Dickie, San Francisco, Cal.; apparatus for operating gun-turrets; 599,000. Vernon C. Gasker, Washington, D. C.; breech-loading ordnance; 599,482.

In an account of the services of Gen. Alfred W. Ellet, a volunteer officer, whose widow applies for a pension, the House Committee on Pensions states that during the Civil War he drove off guerillas infesting the banks of the Mississippi by embarking on rifle ball proof steamers, a force of cavalry, artillery and riflemen, running along the shore with his steamers, throwing out gangplanks, conveniently arranged by machinery, disembarking and scouring the country with his mounted troops. A memorable service was the capture of a Confederate Paymaster and his escort of 80 men with \$1,800,000, which funds were afterwards used to relieve the wants of our prisoners in Confederate prisons, until such use of Confederate money was refused by their government.



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A Royal auction is rather a novelty. The regalia of the Hawaiian monarchy is, however, to come under the hammer. The catalogue of the sale includes, besides two thrones, "warranted to be of fine gold," the famous green Sèvres dinner service of 6,000 pieces presented by Napoleon III. to King Kalakaua on the occasion of his visit to Paris. The Crown Princess Kaiulani is said to have resolved on marrying Mr. George Davies, a prosperous sugar-planter, and retiring into private life. Here is an opportunity for the lady who recently participated in the farce of being crowned a Queen in New York to lay in a job lot of royal properties.

The cost of the two additional regiments of artillery is estimated by the War Department at \$535,054.50 a year, which is certainly a very small insurance for the care of our expensive guns and fortifications, not to speak of their more efficient management. It is the very minimum of necessary expense, for the conditions of most profound peace, and setting aside war. The net charge for the 21 officers added to the force is \$67,880. The charge for the enlisted men is \$462,174.50, viz., pay for 1,610 men, \$276,012; clothing, \$92,138.50; rations, \$94,024. The total charge for this increase is less than two per cent. of the amount expended upon new fortifications and their armaments. It is obvious



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that if the force was insufficient for the purpose of our  
old works and armament, before we began to rebuild  
and extend, it has been wholly inadequate since our  
works have been enlarged and extended.

The recent discussion of our Naval resources has called  
forth some very strong expressions of opinion in favor  
of our monitor vessels from those who know most about  
them. Adml. Jouett says, in an interview appearing in  
the "World": "I think and have always thought that  
the heavy coast defense monitors are the most powerful  
and best fighting ships in the Navy, and I believe that  
one of them could whip any two of the heaviest battle-  
ships afloat. If war was declared I would guarantee to  
take the Puritan and the Terror and defend New York  
Harbor against all comers, and I am confident that I  
should win. The fact that battleships, owing to their  
size and weight, are ponderous affairs and difficult to  
move makes them an easy prey for torpedoes and torpe-  
do boats. The United States should, in my opinion, con-  
fine itself to a fleet of heavy monitors, a powerful fly-  
ing squadron of heavily armored cruisers, enough light  
cruisers to represent our country and carry our flag into  
the ports of foreign nations, and a large number of torpe-  
do boats and torpedo catchers to operate in conjunc-  
tion with the monitors." This accords with the opin-  
ion we have always held. Senator Chandler, ex-Secretary  
of the Navy, said: "I am not in favor of the Maine  
class of battleships, and am of the opinion that the Gov-  
ernment will never undertake to build any more of  
them. I do not care to criticize the Maine in detail, but  
will say that it is not the kind of vessel to use as a war  
vessel."

The President on Wednesday appointed 1st Lieut.  
Moses G. Zalinski, 2d Art., Captain and A. Q. M., to fill  
the vacancy resulting from the appointment of Brig.  
Gen. Ludington as Quartermaster General and the re-  
sulting promotions. Capt. Zalinski, who is a native of  
New York, and a brother of Capt. E. L. Zalinski, was  
appointed 2d Lieutenant from the ranks, and gradu-  
ated from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe in 1896.  
He reached the grade of 1st Lieutenant of Artillery in  
the same year. The appointment of Capt. Zalinski, al-  
though considered at the time of the retirement of Q. M.  
Gen. Weeks, was not made immediately, as Capt. Zalinski  
expressed a preference for an appointment in the  
Commissary Department. Meantime a number of candi-  
dates for the Assistant Quartermastership were consid-  
ered. A few days ago, however, the appointment of  
Capt. Zalinski was definitely arranged and the nomina-  
tion was made on Wednesday.



**16th INFANTRY.**

We have received a roster of commissioned officers of  
the 16th Infantry, commanded by Col. Hugh A. Theaker,  
whose headquarters are at Fort Sherman, Idaho. In  
addition to giving the names and whereabouts of  
all the officers of the command, stations of the compan-  
ies, etc., it publishes a list of officers connected with the  
regiment from its organization in 1861 to date, with their  
record. A brief history of the regiment is also given.  
The 16th Infantry as organized, 1861 to September, 1866,  
was formed into three battalions of eight companies  
each, May 4, 1861, until Sept. 21, 1866, when the Second  
Battalion became the 25th Infantry, the Third Battalion  
the 34th Infantry, the First Battalion forming the 16th  
Infantry, each battalion having had two companies, I  
and K organized and added to it—thus making three  
ten-company regiments out of the 16th Infantry from  
September, 1866, to April, 1869. As organized in 1869  
the 16th Infantry was composed of the 11th Infantry or-  
ganized by direction of the President, May 4, 1861, con-  
firmed by Act of Congress July 29, 1861; re-organized by  
Act of Congress July 28, 1866, and again by the consol-  
idation of the 11th and 34th Regiments by Act of Con-  
gress approved March 3, 1869—and the 34th Infantry or-  
ganized by direction of the President May 4, 1861, and  
confirmed by Act of Congress July 29, 1861, as the 3d  
Battalion of the 16th Regiment of Infantry, designation  
changed by Act of Congress July 28, 1866, and re-organ-  
ized by the consolidation of the 11th and 34th Regiments  
of Infantry by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1869.

In March, 1869, the 11th Infantry was on re-construc-  
tion duty in Virginia with headquarters in Richmond.  
The 34th Infantry was on similar duty in Mississippi  
with headquarters in Grenada. The 11th Infantry was  
moved to Mississippi and the two regiments merged into  
the present 16th Infantry April 14, 1869. After con-  
solidation the regiment remained in the South on re-con-  
struction duty with headquarters at various times  
at Grenada, Miss.; Nashville, Tenn.; Newport, Ky.; and  
New Orleans, La.; and companies at different times in  
Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia,  
South Carolina, Arkansas, and Louisiana, until June 7,  
1877, when it left New Orleans for Kansas and Indian  
Territory, where it remained with headquarters at Fort  
Riley until December, 1880, when it was moved to Texas  
with headquarters at various times at San Antonio,  
Forts McKavitt, Concho, and Bliss, and companies at  
Forts Stockton, Davis, McIntosh, Ringgold and San An-  
tonio, until May, 1888, when it was moved to Utah, with  
headquarters at Fort Douglas, where for the first time  
in its history the entire regiment served with its colors  
from Sept. 4, 1891 until Oct. 10, 1896, when it was  
moved to Idaho, with headquarters at Fort Sherman.  
The 11th and the 16th Infantry were in all the great  
battles of the Rebellion.

Col. Wm. Ludlow advises against permitting further  
work by contractors on fortifications whose secrets they  
may reveal. He is quoted as saying: "The Engineers  
are quite capable of executing the whole work them-  
selves. The enlisted men are instructed in the technical-  
ities of fortifications. Then there is the matter of ex-  
pense. If done by the Engineer Corps, twenty per cent.  
of the cost would be saved to the Government. When  
civilian contractors get the work we have to provide su-  
pervisors and inspectors, and practically do it ourselves.  
If we had to build a bridge, say, over the East River, it  
would be proper to give the contract to civilians, who  
make a specialty of that kind of work. Our specialty is  
the building of fortifications, and we do not need civilian  
help."

Even the New York "Herald," generally so well in-  
formed on military matters, refers to Maj. Gen. Merritt  
having on his recent tour of inspection visited "Fort  
Piquand" and found there twenty men, etc. We have  
looked on the map and in the books, but can't locate this  
fortification mentioned by our contemporary.



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## THE ARTILLERY BILL A LAW.

The bill to increase the artillery, which appeared to be hanging on the bar, has been swept into port by a tidal wave of war enthusiasm, carrying everything before it in Congress. If anyone had predicted a month ago that the bill would pass the House of Representatives viva voce, and by a practically unanimous vote, he would have been ordered before a medical board to have the question of his sanity inquired into. But so it is. As the ayes and noes were not called for, there is no record of the vote on the bill. The Record says:

"The Speaker.—The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

"The question was taken; and two-thirds voting in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill passed.

"The announcement of the result was received with applause.

"Mr. Hull.—Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. I understand that on a motion to suspend the rules it is not necessary to move to reconsider?

"The Speaker.—It cannot be done."

Several attempts were made to amend the bill, but no amendment could be offered without unanimous consent, and this could not be obtained. To avoid misunderstanding, we give the text of the bill as it finally passed.

A bill (S. 2640) to authorize two additional regiments of artillery.

Be it enacted, etc., That the artillery of the Army shall consist of seven regiments, and that the total number of enlisted men in the Army of the United States, including Indian scouts and the Hospital Corps, shall be increased 1,610, the increase to be exclusively for the artillery arm.

Section 2. That each regiment of artillery shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, twelve Captains, fourteen 1st Lieutenants, twelve 2d Lieutenants, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Chief Musician, two Principal Musicians and twelve batteries: Provided, That two batteries of each regiment may, in the discretion of the President, be organized as field artillery, and each battery that may be so organized shall have, in addition to the battery organization now authorized by law, four corporals, two farriers and one saddler: And provided further, That each of the remaining batteries that are not organized as field artillery may, in the discretion of the President, have two additional sergeants.

Sec. 3. That all vacancies created or caused by this act shall be filled by promotion, according to seniority, from the next lower grade in the arm; and the existing provisions of law governing examinations for promotion shall apply to appointments made under this act.

It will be observed that the bill provides for filling vacancies by promotion according to seniority from the next lower grade in the arm, consequently length of service is not a factor. We give elsewhere the names of the officers promoted thus far.

The debate of the bill was limited to twenty minutes on each side, this time being parcelled out in three-min-

ute speeches. As a number of gentlemen received permission to extend their remarks in the Record, the debate occupies considerable space in that repository of Congressional eloquence. The principal speeches were made by Mr. Hull, who fathered the bill, and Representative McClellan, who, though on the opposite side of the House, favored its passage. Indeed, no speeches were made against it. The general argument in favor of the artillery has been so thoroughly presented that it is not necessary to repeat it. Mr. Belknap, of Illinois, who spoke, said:

"I advocate the passage of this bill, because I believe it appeals to the patriotism of all the people of this country, both North and South. I do not deem or believe it advisable to increase our Army in the infantry arm or in the cavalry arm, but I believe it is common sense to furnish these two regiments of artillery to man our fortifications and care for the guns that have cost our people millions of dollars. It is a bill that appeals to the patriotism and common sense of every section of our country. We are all one people. On my official visit to West Point a year ago, I found that formerly the South did not wish to send her young men to that Academy, but now we find there men from every section of our land earnestly advocating the principles of the Stars and Stripes. On my visit to Fort Monroe I found there eight batteries of artillery. And from whence were they recruited? The vast majority of the men of these eight batteries came from North Carolina. I tell you, gentlemen, old ideas and hatreds have vanished in the dim shadows of the past."

Mr. McClellan, after presenting a closely reasoned and logical argument in favor of the bill, closed his speech as follows:

"This addition to our fortress artillery was needed yesterday. It is needed to-day. Perhaps it will be a necessity to-morrow. The patriotism of the fathers has been inherited by the sons. The nation has never called when the people have failed to respond. Shame to us who represent the people, if it should ever be said that we had been remiss in our duty! The path of duty is before us. Let us for once forget factional issues. Let us for once forget party disagreements. Let us forget that we are Republicans or Populists or Democrats. Let us only remember that we are Americans who love our country. Let us show the world that we are willing to sink our differences; to ignore our selfish, personal ambitions; that when the safety of the nation is concerned there is but one party in this House, and that we are willing—yes, and ready—to stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder in the defense of our common fatherland." (Applause.)

Mr. Jones, of Virginia, said:

"I propose to amend this bill, if allowed to do so, by enlisting 2,000 additional men to be utilized in filling up the five regiments that now exist, each one of which now has less than half the men authorized by law, and thus add to the strength and the efficiency of the artillery service without increasing the number of commissioned officers."

Fortunately he could not get the unanimous consent required to work in his little amendment.

Now that the artillery are safely ashore, we hope that they will be able and willing to throw a line to their fellows of the other arms of the service.

## SPAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS OWN DILEMMA.

If ever a nation found itself placed between the devil and the deep sea, Spain is in that unfortunate position to-day.

Canovas, who fell by an assassin's hand, knew, and his advisers knew, that the chance of Spanish success in the case of a war with the United States was hopeless. Campos, Sagasta, Dupuy de Lome, and all intelligent Spaniards to-day are equally aware of the fact that their country will have no hope of winning in the event of an armed struggle with us.

Yet they are almost forced into war by home influences. The evil of a governmental policy which has kept the masses of the Spanish people in dire ignorance through the lack of a public school system now recoils against those whose hands have controlled the helm of the ship of state for years, until it threatens the Spanish throne itself.

As long ago as October, 1896, W. C. Bevans, an American who has transacted business at Malaga, Spain, as an exporter and banker, and who has lived more than twenty years in that country, told the writer that there was little interest in the Cuban struggle, but that a war with the United States would be welcomed throughout Spain by the people everywhere.

A little later Senor Luis Morote, a correspondent of "El Liberal" of Madrid, and one of the most esteemed writers for the Madrid press, speaking very frankly, said that out of the 17,000,000 inhabitants which make up the population of Spain, only about 4,000,000 can read and write, and that of these not twenty per cent. outside the large cities read the daily papers.

Here, then, we have the secret of Spain's apparent madness. To her ignorant people the United States appears as a little power which their Government has spared too long. Ecuador, Peru, Chili, the United States of America, in all one to them.

To their darkened minds, Spain has carried the policy of clemency too far and their humor at the moment is that if the present Government will not act they will overthrow it and establish one that will.

Of all Spanish commanders, none knows better than Valeriano Weyler, Marquis of Tenerife, late Captain General of Cuba, that his country is unable to cope with the United States. Yet his words are fierce, because,

discredited by the present cabinet and a Carlist at heart, he hopes something will come out of it all to his own advantage.

One more fact was recorded in October, 1896, which is of interest now that Spain is boasting of what she could do with the cruisers of the Compagnia Transatlantica in case of war. The writer crossed on the Buenos Aires of that line, which sailed from Barcelona Oct. 6 for Havana, where it arrived Oct. 26, 1896. He remarked that the boat, which was a fair type of the vessels of the line, averaged about twelve knots an hour during the trip. She was serving as a troop ship at the time, and carried troops and munitions of war much needed in Cuba. The discovery was also made that the Chief Engineer of the Buenos Aires bore the un-Spanish name of Brown, and he proved to be a sturdy Scotchman. All the other Chief Engineers of the line were also either Scotch or English, and the company, in spite of the pressure the Government tried to bring to bear on it, refused to employ Spanish Chief Engineers on the ground that they were incompetent. The writer was also informed in Barcelona that the Spanish gunners were perhaps the worst in the world, their excitability at the moment of firing the gun and their distaste for accuracy and mathematics generally, largely accounting for the fact.

Arrangements have been made for an immediate increase of the fleet at Key West by the torpedo boat Porter, which recently visited Mobile, and by the steel tug Samoset, attached to the Navy Yard, League Island. The Samoset is towing a lighter laden with coal from Philadelphia to Key West. Lieut. York Noel, recently detached from the Naval Academy, has been placed in command of the Samoset, which vessel, it is expected, will be continued on duty at the Key West station so long as there may be occasion for her service in those waters.

We regret to note that the good people of Atlanta, Ga., according to a press dispatch, deserted their churches en masse on Sunday last, to get a look at a 10-inch rifle which is on its way to Florida, and which rested in the railroad yards there. The few who did attend church swelled the crowd in the afternoon, and the police were compelled to form cordons at the different entrances and exits and force the spectators to satisfy their curiosity after a methodical fashion. But sadder still, in the afternoon many preachers were conspicuous in the jam.

In response to a letter from Maj. C. H. Whipple, Paymr., U. S. A., the Assistant Controller of the Treasury has informed him that the President has not authorized advance payments to be made to officers on duty in Alaska, and that any payment made in excess of the value of services actually rendered will be illegal. This decision is not held to conflict with telegrams recently sent by the Paymaster General to Paymr. Whipple, authorizing payments of the accounts of officers on duty in Alaska as they become due, without proof that the officer was in the service on the last day of the month for which the account is made.

The Assistant Controller has also decided, in the case of the request of Paymr. L. C. Kerr, U. S. N., for information regarding the payment of allotments of pay, that the paymaster is not authorized to pay allotments of the accounts of Naval Cadets L. C. Richardson and Austin Kautz, to the trustee of the firm to which they made the allotments and which is now insolvent. The Controller says that allotments are not assignments, but orders for payments in the nature of powers of attorney. They give no vested rights to allotments and are revocable at the pleasure of the officer who made them, in which case the beneficiary is without remedy against the United States. The Controller remarks, in his decision, that it is doubtful if any authority exists for naval cadets to make allotments on the ground that they are neither naval officers nor enlisted men. Section 1576, R. S., provides for allotments by enlisted men, and the act of June 10, 1896, permits officers to make them. No specific provision is made for naval cadets.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" publishes an article giving a description of the phenomena attending various forces of explosives and endeavoring by a process of exclusion to arrive at the cause of the destruction of the Maine. In conclusion the writer says: "Reflection and consideration upon these matters would appear to establish that the damage to the Maine could not possibly have been caused by a movable torpedo; that it could not also have been caused by the explosion of a sub-marine mine; that it might have been caused by the explosion of a magazine and that the rush of flame resembles closely the effects of an explosion in a coal mine, where a pocket of gas which has developed from bituminous coal, when ignited, throws a volume of flame of gas through the passages and air shafts, destroying the machinery, setting fire to the mine and killing the miners. Fire in the coal bunkers might cause something like this." To this we may add that the destructive area of 500 pounds of guncotton is a circle having a diameter of about 60 feet. General Abbot estimated that an instantaneous mean pressure of 5,500 pounds per square inch exceeded the resisting power of an ironclad. Col. Bucknells thinks the pressure required for a fatal effect is much nearer 12,000 pounds on the square inch. In experiments at Karlskrona, Sweden, a charge of 600 pounds of gun powder at a distance of 24 feet tore a hole in the outer bottom of the ship experimented with 100 feet square and destroyed her.



## FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Amendments have been proposed to the Civil Service Appropriation bill, granting \$80,000 for construction of regimental guard house, mess house and quarters at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and \$50,000 for the erection at Fort Leavenworth of barracks, quarters and stables for one battery of light artillery.

March 3 the Senate passed with an amendment the bill transferring Fort Sidney Reservation to the State of Nebraska for educational purposes.

A favorable report has been made on the bill granting a pension of \$30 a month to Henry F. Rice, late 1st Lieutenant Co. B, U. S. Inf.

Senator Lodge, from the Committee on Printing, has favorably reported the following: Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate 15,000 copies, in paper covers, of a pamphlet containing the views of Commodore George W. Melville, Chief Engineer of the Navy, as to the strategic and commercial value of the Nicaraguan Canal, the future control of the Pacific Ocean, the strategic value of Hawaii and its annexation to the United States.

Senator Wetmore has introduced an amendment to the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, providing for the payment of \$15,000 to the heirs and legal representatives of those who were killed in the discharge of their duties July 3, 1893, at the United States torpedo station on Goat Island, in the harbor of Newport, R. I., by the explosion of the gun-cotton factory.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has favorably reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase and accept gifts of ground containing graves at Fort Meigs, the battlefield of Fallen Timber, and the island of Put-in-Bay, to inclose the same and permit the erection of proper marks or monuments, with power of condemnation, if necessary, provided the total expense shall not be over \$15,000. Favorable reports have been made by the House Military Committee on the bill transferring a part of the Arlington estate to the Agricultural Department, and returning battle flags to the States of Ohio and New York.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 121: Provides for furnishing one complete set of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies to each Senator, Representative and Delegate of the Fifty-fifth Congress not already entitled by law to receive the same.

Mr. Chandler submitted the following resolution: That in conducting the inquiry into the cause of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, on Feb. 15, 1898, under the resolution of the Senate of Feb. 21, the Committee on Naval Affairs is hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer, and to make the investigation by the full committee or by sub-committees thereof, the expenses of such investigation to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

By Mr. Lewis: Resolved, That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be, and are hereby, authorized and directed to contribute, give and convey to the National Maine Monument Association such cannon balls, old cannon and other iron, brass and steel materials, not exceeding one ton from each arsenal and Navy Yard, as is unfitted for use in their separate departments.

H. Res. 162.—That the grade of Lieutenant General be, and the same is hereby, revived in the Army of the United States; and the President is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Lieutenant General, to be selected from among those officers in the military service of the United States not below the grade of Major General, distinguished for courage, skill and ability, who, being commissioned as Lieutenant General, may be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President, to command armies of the United States.

H. R. 8737.—Mr. McEwan: To establish Government protection over homing pigeons, making it a misdemeanor to injure in any way, to trap, detain, or remove the leg band from any homing pigeon. In consideration for this the National Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers shall file in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, on or before March 1 of each year, a statement showing the location of all federation lofts, together with the approximate number of available birds therein, which shall be placed at the disposal of the United States, free of charge, for messenger service in event of war or other necessity. It is made a crime punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both, to forcibly enter, break into, or rob a homing pigeon loft having displayed therein a certificate of the Secretary of the Navy authorized.

H. R. 8748.—Allows Maj. Geo. W. Baird, Paymr., \$15 for money sent by express to a private soldier in compliance with Army Regulations.

H. R. 8774.—Mr. Cummings: Appropriating \$100,000 to establish the Fredericksburg and adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park. They include "the famous battlefields in Spottsylvania County, Va., known as Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court House, all of them within a radius of eight miles, and on which limited territory the late distinguished Union General, John C. Newton (John Newton), after careful investigation, declared more great battles were fought, more men engaged, and more execution done than on any other spot of similar area in the world." The bill describes the boundaries of the several plots of ground to be taken and provides that the Park shall be in charge of three commissioners, each of whom shall have participated in one or more of the battles named. Considerably over 100,000 men were killed and wounded in the several battles occurring within the area covered by the proposed National Park.

H. Res.—Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the House with any official information in the possession of the Department, which, in his opinion, has an important bearing upon the question of the desirability of the establishment of a Government armory plant, not embodied in the report heretofore submitted.

H. R. 8920: Appropriates \$15,840.23 for the sufferers by the explosion of an artillery ammunition chest at Chicago, July 16, 1894.

H. R. 8921.—Mr. Howe (by request): Prohibits the employment of anyone but a civilian citizen in the painting or decoration of any warship, dispatch boat, torpedo boat, or other craft or vessel of the United States while in the ports or waters of the said United States.

H. R. 8929.—Mr. Sperry: Amends the sections of the Revised Statutes named, as follows: Section 1513. There shall be allowed at said Academy one naval cadet for every Member or Delegate of the House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia, and ten appointed annually at large. Sec. 1514. The Secretary of the Navy shall, as soon after the 5th of March in each year as possible, notify, in writing, each Member and Delegate of the House of Representatives of any vacancy that may exist in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Member or Delegate, if such recommendation is made by the first day of July of that year;

but if it is not made by that time, the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy. The candidate allowed for the District of Columbia and all candidates appointed at large shall be appointed by the President.

H. R. 8931.—Mr. Bull: Amends the sections of the Revised Statutes named, as follows: Section 1529. Vessels of the Navy of the United States, except torpedo boats and other special vessels, shall be divided into four classes, and shall be commanded as nearly as may be as follows: First and second rates, by Captains; second and third rates, by Commanders; fourth rates, by Lieutenant Commanders and Lieutenants; torpedo boats and other unclassified vessels by officers below the grade of Lieutenant Commander. Sec. 1530. Vessels of 5,000 tons displacement or more shall be classed as first rates; those of 3,000 tons or more and below 5,000 tons, as second rates; those of 1,000 tons or more and below 3,000 tons, as third rates; those of less than 1,000 tons, as fourth rates.

H. R. 8932: Abolishes the corps of professors, U. S. Navy, and provides for civilian astronomers.

H. R. 8974.—Mr. Vehsage: For the purchase land on Rockaway Point, in the city and State of New York, for the purpose of establishing a military post and erecting coast defense fortifications for the protection of the city of New York.

H. R. 9007.—Mr. McClellan: That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed, as soon as it may be possible to do so, to cause to be brought to the United States the bodies of the officers and the members of the crew of the U. S. S. Maine, who were killed in the disaster in Havana Harbor on Feb. 15, 1898. That he shall cause the bodies to be brought to the United States, together with the bodies already buried at Key West, to be buried at the expense of the United States at such place or places as may be designated by the legal representatives of the deceased, and the unidentified dead to be buried at the National Cemetery, at Arlington, Va., and that a suitable monument to their memory shall be erected in such cemetery; and for the purposes of this act the sum of \$100,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

## THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 4.—Acting Boatswain J. J. Holden, detached from the Constellation and ordered to League Island with the Samoset.

Acting Boatswain P. Deery, detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to League Island with the Samoset.

Lieut. Y. Noel, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to League Island with the Samoset.

Acting Gunner L. J. Wallace, detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the Baltimore, per steamer, March 12.

Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter, detached from the Baltimore and ordered at once to the Bennington.

Lieut. W. P. Elliott, detached from the Baltimore, ordered home in the United States, and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. G. W. Logan, ordered to the Bureau of Navigation. Unexpired leave revoked.

Lieut. F. H. Holmes, detached from the charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, Boston, and ordered to the Baltimore, per steamer, March 12.

Lieut. A. W. Dodd, ordered in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, Boston, March 15. Unexpired leave revoked.

MARCH 5.—Paymaster's Clerk D. M. Addison, appointed for duty at Pensacola Navy Yard.

Asst. Surg. C. P. Kindleberger, detached from the Olympia, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

P. A. Surg. F. A. Hesler, detached from the Baltimore, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Surg. L. B. Baldwin, detached from the Puritan, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Surg. James D. Gatewood, detached from the Naval Museum of Hygiene, Washington, March 15, and ordered to the Puritan March 17.

P. A. Paymr. E. B. Webster, dismissed according to act of Congress, Aug. 5, 1882.

Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, ordered immediately in charge of the 6th Lighthouse District. Unexpired leave revoked.

Comdr. S. M. Ackley, detached from duty in charge of the 6th Lighthouse District, and ordered to report as Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington.

Comdr. Geo. F. F. Wilde, detached as Secretary of the Lighthouse Board and ordered to command the Katahdin.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) C. M. Stone, ordered to Naval Academy. Unexpired leave revoked.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) H. George, ordered to Naval Academy. Unexpired leave revoked.

Gunner J. C. Evans, detached from the Boston, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

MARCH 7.—Paymr. L. C. Kerr, order of March 3 to go to Miantonomoh revoked. Be ready for orders to the Minneapolis.

P. A. Paymr. M. M. Ramsay, order of March 3, detaching from Montgomery, revoked.

P. A. Paymr. Z. W. Reynolds, order of March 3, to go to Montgomery, revoked. Ordered to Miantonomoh March 10.

Paymr. T. J. Cowie, appointed Paymaster of Torpedo Station when present Paymaster is detached.

Paymr. L. G. Boggs, detached from the Torpedo Station, ordered home, settle accounts. Be ready to go to the Columbia.

Capt. H. B. Robeson, detached from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., ordered home, and wait orders.

Comdr. S. Belden, detached as Inspector in charge 7th Lighthouse District, April 8, ordered home, settle accounts and wait orders.

MARCH 8.—Sailmaker T. B. White, detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Constellation.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons, detached from the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Lieut. E. E. Wright, detached from the Navy Yard, Boston, March 12, and ordered to the Minneapolis, March 15.

Lieut. W. P. White, detached from the Vermont March 3 and ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Ensign C. D. Stearns, ordered to the Minneapolis as Watch and Division Officer, March 15. Unexpired leave revoked.

Ensign J. L. Sticht, detached from the Columbia, March 15, and ordered same day to the Minneapolis as Watch and Division Officer.

Paymr. L. C. Kerr, ordered to the Minneapolis, March 15.

P. A. Engr. A. Moritz, detached from the Navy Yard, New York, March 13, and ordered to the Minneapolis, March 15.

P. A. Engr. L. M. Nulton, detached from the Naval

Academy, March 13, and ordered to the Minneapolis, March 15.

Acting Boatswain W. Brooks, detached from the Constellation March 12, and ordered to the Minneapolis March 15.

Chief Engr. W. H. Harris, ordered to Bath Iron Works, March 15. Unexpired leave revoked.

Pay Dir. L. G. Billings, detached as General Inspector, Pay Corps, ordered to examination for retirement, March 9, and wait orders.

Ensign H. V. Butler, detached from the Concord, and ordered to the Olympia, Feb. 10.

Capt. T. F. Jewell, detached as Inspector in charge 10th Lighthouse District, and ordered to command the Minneapolis, March 15.

Surg. C. G. Herndon, ordered to the Columbia March 15.

Capt. J. H. Sands, detached from the command of the Minneapolis, March 15, and ordered same day to command the Columbia.

Lieut. J. H. Moore, detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, March 13, and ordered to the Columbia, as executive officer, March 15.

Lieut. J. F. Parker, detached as Supervisor New York Harbor, March 13, and ordered to the Columbia, March 15.

Lieut. G. H. Stafford, detached from charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, and ordered to the Columbia, March 15.

Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, detached from the Saratoga March 15, and the same day to the Columbia.

Ensign G. W. Williams, detached from the Essex, March 13, and ordered to the Columbia March 15, as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign J. R. P. Pringle, detached from the Enterprise, March 12, and ordered to the Columbia, as Watch and Division Officer, March 15.

Paymr. L. G. Boggs, ordered to the Columbia, March 15.

P. A. Engr. W. S. Smith, detached from Newport News, March 12, and ordered to the Columbia, March 15.

Asst. Engr. W. H. McGrann, detached from Bath Iron Works, and ordered to the Columbia, March 15.

Acting Boatswain A. Ohmsen, detached from Navy Yard, March 13, and ordered to the Columbia, March 15.

Surg. N. H. Drake, detached from Minneapolis and Columbia and ordered to Minneapolis March 15.

MARCH 9.—Paymaster's Clerk J. J. Cunningham, appointed for the Minneapolis (Paymr. L. C. Kerr).

Naval Cadets D. W. Wurtsbaugh, L. C. Wetengel, C. M. Tozer, T. A. Kearney, A. MacArthur, Jr., and C. P. Burt, detached from the Baltimore, March 21, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

P. A. Paymr. J. S. Phillips, relieved as Paymaster of the Puritan, March 31, and will continue duties on the Franklin.

Acting Boatswain J. J. Rochfort, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered at once to Key West Naval Station.

Acting Carpenter A. R. Mockie, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered at once to Key West Naval Station.

P. A. Paymr. H. E. Jewett, ordered to the Puritan March 31.

Lieut. O. E. Lasher, retired, March 9: Section 1453, R. S.

Paymr. G. H. Read, ordered to examination, Board of Medical Survey, New York, March 11 and wait orders.

MARCH 10.—Paymaster's Clerk E. W. Atsinger, appointment to Navy Yard, Pensacola, revoked when accounts settled.

Comdr. J. N. Hemphill, detached from Bureau of Yards and Docks, and ordered at once to Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. W. P. White (Navy Yard, New York), may delay reporting on the Minneapolis till return from trip to Newport with Stiletto, provided that vessel returns by March 12.

Acting Boatswain J. J. Holden, detached with and to Samoset at once.

Acting Boatswain P. Deery to duty on Samoset at once.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 10.—1st Lieut. Ben H. Fuller, U. S. M. C., detached from the Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., on the 11th instant, and ordered to report on the 14th instant, in person, to the Colonel Commandant, U. S. M. C., as the officer detailed to command the marine guard of the U. S. S. Columbia.

1st Lieut. E. R. Lowndes, U. S. M. C., detached from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., on the 11th instant, and ordered to report, on the 14th instant, in person, to the Colonel Commandant, U. S. M. C., as the officer detailed to command the marine guard of the U. S. S. Minneapolis.

A marine guard consisting of one 1st Sergeant and 5 privates has been detailed for the U. S. S. Dolphin, when that vessel is placed in commission.

A marine guard consisting of one 1st Sergeant, 2 Sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, and 36 privates, has been ordered held in readiness to join the U. S. S. Columbia when that vessel is placed in commission.

A marine guard consisting of one 1st Sergeant, 2 Sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 fifer and 36 privates, has been ordered held in readiness to join the U. S. S. Minneapolis when that vessel is placed in commission.

1st Lieut. Ben H. Fuller, U. S. M. C., ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service to command the marine guard of the U. S. S. Columbia.

1st Lieut. E. R. Lowndes, U. S. M. C., ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service to command marine guard U. S. S. Minneapolis.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

MARCH 10.—P. A. Engr. Robert S. Griffin, to be a Chief Engineer. Asst. Engr. George W. Laws, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer. Asst. Engr. Armin Hartrath, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The British cruiser Cordelia, Capt. Bourke, from a cruise along the Spanish main, arrived at Key West, Fla., March 9, to coal and from there was to proceed to Palm Beach.

It appears that the Government does not own a clear title to the land upon which the Port Royal dry dock is located, and that it is by no means certain that it will be able to secure one except by exercising its right of eminent domain and procuring it by condemnation.

A citizen claims title to the property, based upon a patent from the State of South Carolina, covering not only the caisson of the dock, but, under riparian rights, the entrance thereto. The matter has been in litigation five years and is still undecided.

There have been several catastrophes among the cruiser class, in which there was heavy loss of life. Among these were the loss of the Japanese cruiser Eblebi at sea. A French floating battery, the Arrogante, foundered, and the British have lost two gunboats, the Wasp and the



Severn, at sea. Explosions of both guns and boilers have occurred at different times on the British ship Thunderer. No instance is known where the explosion of any torpedo or sub-marine mine ever set fire to any vessel or ignited the magazine, or when there was an explosion under water with corresponding gun action.

An indication of naval activities in the far East is found in the report for the month of January, 1898, of the vessels arriving and departing from Port Said. They include the following men-of-war: American, Machias; British, Porpoise, Glenshiel, Melita, Scout; German, Gefion, Deutschland; French, Jean Bart, Pascal; Russian, Roosia, Navarin; Italian, Citta de Milano; Portuguese, Baptista d'Andrade. Besides this twenty-seven British vessels laden with coal were reported, not including those discharging their cargo at Port Said.

The Naval Academy has been represented twice at the intercollegiate fencing tournament in New York, and last year the prize for individual excellence was awarded to a Naval cadet.

The Naval Observatory will have to wait for a new appropriation from Congress before it can purchase a mercurial barometer. An appropriation of \$400 was made for the fiscal year 1895, with which to provide such an instrument, but the officials failed to contract for one during the availability of the appropriation, which cannot now be used according to a decision this week by the Assistant Controller.

In response to a letter from Pay. Dir. Charles H. Eldredge, U. S. N., stationed at the Navy Pay Office at Norfolk, Va., the Asst. Controller of the Treasury has decided that the naval officer has no authority to continue payments under allotments registered for the crew of the Maine per attorney, after he has been informed officially or otherwise of the death of any member of the crew. He is directed to suspend all payments till he has determined the fact whether a man who sailed on the Maine is dead or living. The decision is rendered on the ground that the death of the person making the allotment terminates the authority which it confers.

The old Alliance appears to require an abundance of repairing. She was six months under repairs at New York last year, and over two months have already been expended upon her this year at Portsmouth, and the end is not yet. It is doubtful whether there is any economy in using for training ships a broken down vessel, half rotten, leaky, constantly under repairs and completely collapsed in steam power. It will be remembered that it took the Alliance forty-six days to crawl from Madeira to St. Thomas.

Advices from the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard, of March 8, announce that no hurry orders have been yet received for the Newark, but after this week, when the Puritan and torpedo boat Foote will have been completed, it is probable that the force at work on the Newark will be increased by transferring the men to that vessel. The gunboat Machias will arrive here about March 15 for repairs. There are 1,400 men at work in the yard now and additions are being made to the force.

With the \$100,000 asked for additional coal supply it is proposed to increase the storage capacity of the sheds at Key West to 10,000 or 12,000 tons, and to purchase lighters which can be towed anywhere within sixty miles from Key West.

One of the bodies recovered from the Maine has been identified as that of Robert Burkhard, Quartermaster, by a piece of paper bearing his name. Another is supposed to be that of Charles A. Scott, carpenter's mate, and a third 1st Sergt. of Marines Wagner, or Pvt. Lambert. Turpin, Waters, Shea and Heffron, wounded men who have been removed from Tortugas to Key West, were doing well at last accounts. Schwartz, cook, and Topilla, Rushida, and two stewards have been brought North and transferred to the receiving ship Vermont. Six bodies from the wreck of the Maine arrived at Key West from Havana on the steamer Bache Monday morning, and were interred in the Government plot in the city cemetery at 11 o'clock. The ceremonies and guard of honor were under charge of Comdr. McCalla, of the Marblehead.

It is reported that arrangements are completed for the formation of a flying squadron under the command of Commo. W. S. Schley. It will include the cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia with auxiliary cruisers from the American line of steamers.

The Buenos Aires "Standard" of Jan. 22, 1898, says: "The telegram to the 'Prensa' yesterday morning from Washington, stating that Secretary of the Navy Long is taking means to provide for the rapid concentration of the American fleet, so as to be ready to carry out any plan that the Government may adopt for dealing with the Cuban question, and that the cruisers Cincinnati and Castine are ordered to the North of Brazil, where they will receive further orders from Washington, would seem to be to a certain extent confirmed by the sudden return of the cruiser Cincinnati from Montevideo. When the Cincinnati left here a few weeks ago it was not intended that she should return for some months. Now she is here again, and to-day enters the dry dock to have her hull cleaned and painted that she may be in condition to steam at her best speed. Having but recently arrived here in first-class condition from a home port, where she had been made ready for service on this station, this sudden docking of the ship to clean her bottom some months before it really needs it—under ordinary service conditions—shows that preparations are certainly being made to meet some emergency." The Cincinnati entered the new dry dock in the Madero port on Sunday and left Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, for Montevideo. The Castine left Montevideo on Monday, Jan. 23, for Isla Grande.

#### U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

E. D. Taussig, Lieut. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector, C. and G. Survey Office.  
J. C. Gillmore, Lieut. U. S. N., C. and G. Survey Office.  
Wm. J. Thomson, Paymr. U. S. N., C. and G. Survey Office.

Steamer Bache, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette, U. S. N., command. Address Key West, Fla.  
Steamer Blake, Comdr. A. Dunlap, U. S. N., commanding, Station C, Baltimore, Md.  
Schooner Eagle, Lieut. M. E. Hall, U. S. N., commanding, care Campbell & Zello, Baltimore, Md.  
Steamer Endeavor, Lieut. C. H. Simpson, U. S. N., commanding, 334 Hughes st., Baltimore, Md.  
Schooner Matchless, Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., commanding, care Chas. Reeder & Sons, 334 Hughes st., Baltimore, Md.  
Steamer Patterson, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse, U. S. N., commanding, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
Steamer Gedney, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., commanding, Oakland, Cal.  
Steamer McArthur, Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Osborn, U. S. N., commanding, Sansalito, Cal.  
The following schooners are laid up: Spy and Transit, at Pensacola, Fla.; Quick, at Madisonville, La.; Cosmos, at Seattle, Wash.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. M. S. Card. Address as noted under vessels.

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Commo. Geo. Dewey. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Commo. John A. Howell. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. J. N. Miller. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Capt. Colby M. Chester, senior officer. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**TORPEDO FLOTILLA.**—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. Address as noted under vessels.

**ADAMS**, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. (Training ship.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**ALERT**, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze (p. s.) At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, March 6. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**ALLIANCE**, 7 Guns, Comdr. A. Ross. (Training ship.) At Portsmouth, N. H. Will go to Newport, R. I.

**AMPHITRITE**, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay. Gunnery vessel. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

**ANNAPOLIS**, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (n. a. s.) At La Guayra March 2; arrive Curacao March 5, leave March 12; arrive Key West, March 31, leave April 7; arrive Savannah, Ga., April 14, leave April 20; arrive Charleston, S. C., April 26, leave May 2; arrive Gardiner's Bay May 10. The Annapolis sailed March 11 from Lagunayra for Curacao.

**BALTIMORE**, 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (p. s.) (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**BANCROFT**, 4 Guns, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleecker (e. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Lisbon, Portugal.

**BENNINGTON**, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu.

**BOSTON**, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.) At Hong Kong, China, March 2. Comdr. B. P. Lamberton will command, per steamer of March 23.

**BROOKLYN**, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.) Sailed March 9, La Guayra for Hampton Roads. Address Norfolk, Va.

**CASTINE**, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. At Barbadoes, March 10. Address Barbadoes.

**CINCINNATI**, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (s. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Barbadoes. Address there.

**COLUMBIA**, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island. Address League Island. Will be commissioned March 15.

**CONCORD**, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker. At Hong Kong, China, March 2.

**CONSTELLATION**, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

**CUSHING** (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves. At Dry Tortugas. Address Key West, Fla.

**DETROIT**, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.) At Dry Tortugas. Address Key West, Fla.

**DUPONT** (torpedo boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood. Flag boat of the flotilla. Sailed March 10, Mobile for Key West.

**ENTERPRISE**, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Address Boston, Mass.

**ERICSSON**, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. At Key West. Address there.

**ESSEX**, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training ship.) At Tompkinsville, March 7. Comdr. R. Rush ordered to hold himself in readiness to command.

**FERN** (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. s.) Address Key West. At Key West, March 10.

**FRANKLIN**, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**FOOTE** (torpedo boat), Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. At Norfolk. Address there. Is to be repaired. The Foote sailed on March 11 from Norfolk for Key West.

**HELENA**, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (e. s.) At Lisbon.

**INDEPENDENCE** (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**INDIANA**, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) See New York.

**IOWA**, 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (n. a. s.) See New York. Address Key West, Fla.

**KATAHDIN** (Harbor Defense Ram), Comdr. Geo. F. F. Wilde. Placed in commission at League Island, Pa., March 10.

**MACHIAS**, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry. At Norfolk, Va., March 9. Address there.

**MAINE**, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigbee (n. a. s.) Sunk by an explosion in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15. Wreckers are at work saving Government and private property and recovering bodies from the wreck. Mail should be addressed care of Navy Department.

**MARBLEHEAD**, 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.) At Tortugas, March 10. Address Key West.

**MARIETTA**, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At San Jose, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**MASSACHUSETTS**, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (n. a. s.) See New York.

**MIANTOMOH** (Monitor), 4 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson. League Island Navy Yard, Pa. Placed in commission March 10.

**MICHIGAN**, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

**MINNEAPOLIS**, 11 Guns, Capt. T. F. Jewell. At League Island, Pa., in reserve. Will be commissioned March 15. Address League Island.

**MOHICAN**, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book. (Training ship.) At Mare Island, March 5. The Mohican sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu March 11.

**MONADNOCK**, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. s.) At San Diego, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**MONOCACY**, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (s. a.) At Woo Sung, China.

**MONTEREY**, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.) At San Diego, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**MONTGOMERY**, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse, (n. a. s.) At Havana, March 9. Address Key West.

**NASHVILLE**, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

**NEWPORT**, 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley. At Colon, March 4. Address Greytown, Nicaragua.

**NEW YORK**, 18 Guns, Capt. F. E. Chadwick (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) On a practice cruise for evolutions with other vessels of the squadron at Tortugas. The itinerary is: Return to Tortugas March 10; coaling March 11-18; squadron evolutions, March 19-April 1; leave drill grounds for Hampton Roads April 1, to arrive April 4. Address for the present, Key West, Fla.

**OLYMPIA**, 14 Guns, Capt. Charles V. Gridley (s. a.) (Flagship.) At Hong Kong.

**OREGON**, 16 Guns, Capt. A. H. McCormick, (p. s.) Address care of Navy Pay Office At San Francisco, March 9.

**PETREL**, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. P. Wood (n. a. s.) At Hong Kong.

**PORTER**, (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At Tortugas, March 10. Address Key West.

**PURITAN** (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**RALEIGH**, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (s. a.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Hong Kong, China.

**RICHMOND** (Receiving ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard. At League Island. Address there.

**ST. MARY'S**, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School of New York.) At New York. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

**SAN FRANCISCO**, 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary. (e. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Lisbon, Portugal.

**SARATOGA**, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) At Philadelphia, Pa. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

**STILETTO** (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins. At Navy Yard, New York.

**TERROR**, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.) Anchored off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York.

**TEXAS**, 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a. s.) At Dry Tortugas. Address Key West.

**VERMONT**, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

**VESUVIUS** (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) At Brunswick, Ga. Address Jacksonville, Fla.

**VICKSBURG**, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. (Training ship.) Sailed St. Kitts for Martinique, due to arrive Martinique Mar. 14, leave Mar. 19; arrive La Guayra March 24, leave March 27; arrive Trinidad April 1, leave April 10; arrive Curacao April 13, leave April 22; arrive Key West May 17, leave May 22; arrive Savannah, Ga., May 30, leave June 4; arrive Gardiner's Bay June 15.

**WABASH**, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

**WHEELING**, 6 Guns, Comdr. Uriel Sebree (p. s.) Visiting Alaskan ports. Address Sitka.

**WINSLOW** (torpedo boat), Lieut. J. B. Bernadon. At Charleston, S. C., March 7, en route for Key West. Address Key West.

The Winslow sailed from Charleston for Key West on March 11.

**WILMINGTON**, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd (s. a. s.) At St. Lucia, March 10. Address there.

The Wilmington sailed on March 11 from St. Lucia for Barbadoes.

#### FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

**FISH HAWK** (F. C. Ves.), Lieut. F. Swift. (s. d.) At East Boston, Mass. Address there.

**ALBATROSS** (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. At San Francisco, Cal. Will sail about April 20 on a cruise.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

**MARCH 3.**—The board of which 2d Lieut. P. H. Brereton is president, convened for the examination of cadets for appointment to the grade of 3d Lieutenant, is dissolved.

Cadets H. G. Fisher, J. V. Wild, Henry Ulke, Jr., W. A. Wiley and W. G. Blasdel, having successfully passed the examination for appointment to the grade of 3d Lieutenant, in the order named, are placed on waiting orders.

1st Asst. Engr. J. H. Chalker, detached from the Manning, and ordered to the Corwin.

2d Asst. Engr. E. W. Davis, detached from the Dallas, and ordered to the Manning.

2d Asst. Engr. J. B. Turner, detached from the Perry, and ordered to the Grant.

**MARCH 5.**—Capt. M. L. Phillips, detached from the Perry, on relief, and ordered to the Boutwell.

1st Asst. Engr. J. H. Chalker, granted ten days' leave.

**MARCH 7.**—1st Lieut. B. L. Reed, detached from the Corwin, and ordered to the Grant.

2d Lieut. P. H. Ueberroth, detached from the Grant, and ordered to the Corwin.

3d Lieut. R. M. Sturdevant, granted an extension of leave for twenty days.

**MARCH 8.**—2d Lieut. B. H. Camden, and 2d Asst. Engr. J. I. Bryan, detached from the Bear, and assigned to the Corwin upon the arrival of that vessel at Unalaska.

Chief Engr. C. H. Foote, granted thirty days' leave on account of sickness.

**MARCH 9.**—1st Asst. Engr. E. P. Webber, and 2d Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton, recommended for promotion.

Cadets H. G. Fisher, John V. Wild, Henry Ulke, Jr., Walter A. Wiley, and William G. Blasdel, recommended for appointment to the grade of 3d Lieutenant.

1st Asst. Engr. E. A. Jack, 2d Lieut. J. H. Scott, 1st Lieut. O. D. Myrick, Chief Engr. C. H. Foote, 2d Lieut. G. L. Garden, and 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan, registered at the Department during the past week.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett, U. S. N., commanding the Michigan, at Erie, Pa., has received orders to enlist seamen and machinists to an unlimited number.

Subscriptions to the Maine Fund are pouring in from all quarters, and already amount to many thousands of dollars. The officers and men of the Newport Training Station raised \$375, and the Marine Guard added \$25.



## THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SPAIN.

The interpretation of the law by the United States Supreme Court (7 Branch, 116), applies to the case of Spain, in case the blowing up of the Maine was due to an outside explosion, however caused. The court says: "Unless closed by local law, the ports of a friendly nation are considered as open to the public ships of all powers with whom it is at peace, and they are supposed to enter such ports, and to remain in them while allowed to remain, under the protection of the government of the place." Vallet holds that "if a sovereign, who might keep his subjects within the rules of justice and peace, suffers them to injure a foreign nation, either in its body or its members, he does no less injury to that nation than if he injured it himself." The United States has held to this principle in its dealing with other nations. In a discussion on the international status of a public vessel in foreign waters, published by Alex. Porter Morris, a lawyer of Washington, D. C., in 1894, we find the following statements: "Apart from special agreement by treaty, the established usage and comity of nations have acknowledged complete extraterritoriality in the following cases: (1) The sovereign of a State temporarily sojourning in territory of another State is exempt from all jurisdiction. (2) Ambassadors or other public ministers, while residing in the territory, are not amenable to local, civil or criminal jurisdiction. (3) Foreign armies and vessels of war or the public vessels of a friendly State, when passing through the territorial jurisdiction or sailing or anchoring in territorial waters," (Ferguson's Manual of International Law, Vol. 1, p. 138.) "Extraterritoriality is defined to be a status or position, or an extension of municipal law, extraterritorial. The status of an ambassador as a status by which he is considered as being extraterritorial, i. e., outside the territory in which his residence is locally situated; and the action of the Consular Courts in foreign territory is an extraterritorial action of such court. In each case the local sovereign admits the exception or it would subsist in theory only, not in practice." (Law Magazine and Review, London, February, 1894, page 82.)

## CASUALTIES TO NAVAL VESSELS.

In answer to an inquiry, we give a list of the vessels of the United States Navy which have been lost by casualties other than those of war. We believe that the list is substantially complete:

Albany, sloop of war; lost in the West Indies in 1853. Was never heard of. Supposed to have gone down in a cyclone with 210 officers and men.

Bainbridge, brig; lost off Hatteras in 1863, with all on board, save the colored cook, who was picked up on a piece of wreckage.

Boston; lost somewhere in the West Indies.

De Soto, steamer; lost in the West Indies in 1867. All on board saved.

Demoiselle, afterwards called Fulton after its inventor; blown up at the Brooklyn Yard in 1829. Twenty-four were killed and nineteen wounded. The cause of the explosion was never known. Some suspected that it was the work of a gunner's mate, who had been flogged that day for some breach of discipline. Others believed that it was due to carelessness in leaving kegs of powder uncovered.

Epervier, captured from the British; last seen off Gibraltar in 1815. Was never heard from again.

Hornet, sister ship to the Wasp; lost in 1829 in the Gulf of Mexico in a norther.

Huron, steamer; wrecked in 1877 upon Curruck Beach, N. C. Of twelve officers seven were lost. Of the crew only about twenty were saved.

Levant, sloop of war; lost in 1858, with about 200 souls, somewhere in the Pacific ocean.

Maine, battleship; blown up in Havana Harbor Feb. 15, 1898, by ? ? ? Two of her officers and 240 of her crew were killed, including those who died of their injuries, 57 wounded and 19 uninjured.

Missouri, steam frigate; burnt at Gibraltar in 1843, while conveying the American Minister, Caleb Cushing, to China. The crew took to the water and were picked up by boats from H. B. M. S. Malabar and others. A glass vessel containing turpentine had been placed near the machinery. A falling iron wrench broke the vessel, the turpentine saturated the felt and canvas around the steam chest and they took fire.

Monongahela, caught by a tidal wave in 1867, carried over a number of buildings at Santa Cruz, W. I., and deposited in the street. She was blocked up, launched and returned to service.

Monitor; the first monitor foundered off Cape Hatteras, Dec. 20, 1862. About one-half of the officers and crew were lost; the others escaped on her convoy, the U. S. S. Rhode Island. Ericsson ascribed the loss of this vessel to the mistake of keying up the turret and packing okum under it to prevent the trifling leakage calculated upon by him and provided against.

Oneida, struck by the English passenger ship Bombay, near the coast of Japan and sunk with her captain and a large number of her crew.

Porpoise, brig; lost in 1853 in the China Sea with 200 men.

Sacramento; lost in the Bay of Bengal, in 1867; all saved.

Saginaw, steamer; lost on an island in the Pacific in 1870; sent the Captain's gig to Honolulu, assistance was sent and the crew rescued. Four of the gig's crew died.

San Jacinto; lost in the West Indies, Jan. 1, 1865; all on board saved.

Saranac, steamer; lost in 1875 on a rock on the coast of Mexico; all on board saved.

Somers; lost in a cyclone in the Gulf of Mexico with most of her crew.

Suwanee; ran on a rock in British Columbia in 1868, and proved a total loss. The vessel was carried so far up that the crew landed dry shod.

Wasp; disappeared in 1814.

Waterloo, sloop of war; carried several miles inland by an immense tidal wave in 1868, while lying in the harbor of Arica, Peru, and ended her days as an inland hotel. The same wave caught the Frederica, store ship, rolled her over and sank her with every soul on board.

Weehawken, monitor; sunk off Morris Island, S. C., Dec. 6, 1863. Her main hatch was left open and a swell arising the sea poured into her and sank her.

The following vessels of the United States Navy have also been lost from time to time: Saratoga, 1780, with all hands; Pickering, 1800; Lynk, 1820; Grampus, 1825; Wildcat, 1825; Sylph, 1831; Poinsett, 1845. The following have been lost with all hands saved: Revenge, Chipewa, Boyer, Alligator, Peacock, 2d; Shock, Truxtun, On-ka-hye, Patrica, Edith. The Philadelphia was wrecked off Tripoli in 1800 and all hands captured. The Intrepid was blown up in the same harbor the following year, while serving as a fire ship. All hands perished. The Concord was lost with two officers and one man, off the East Coast of Africa in 1843; the Carolina blew up at New Orleans in 1814; the Courier was wrecked in 1864; the G. L. Brokenborough was lost in 1863; the Hamilton capsized in 1813; the Kingfisher was wrecked in 1864; the Sea Gull of Capt Horn in 1839; Tulip blew

up and sank Nov. 11, 1864; Violet lost on Cape Fear bar, Aug. 4, 1864; Shepherd Knapp wrecked at Capt Hatteras May 18, 1863; Arizona destroyed by fire, Feb. 27, 1865; Aster wrecked Oct. 8, 1864; Black Hawk destroyed by fire April 22, 1865; Bloomer sank, 1865; Chattanooga, sunk by ice at League Island, 1872; Columbia, ironclad, wrecked off North Carolina, 1863; Commodore Macdonough foundered Aug. 23, 1865; Crocus wrecked August, 1863; Edith lost; Lavender wrecked June 12, 1864; Lily sunk by collision May 3, 1863; Maria wrecked by collision; Madge sunk off Frying Pan Shoals, Oct. 11, 1863; Pink lost September, 1865; Rattler wrecked and abandoned Dec. 30, 1864.

During the Civil War the Hatteras was sunk by the Alabama; the Keokuk went down in the battle off Charleston, S. C.; the Mississippi was destroyed at Port Hudson; the Ironside was burned at League Island; the Peterhof sank in a collision; the Southfield was sunk by a rebel ram and the Switzerland by Confederate batteries; the Tulip blew up. Thirty-eight United States vessels were blown up by mines during the war and six by various forms of torpedoes. Among these vessels were the Althea, Baron de Kalb, Cairo, Commodore Jones, Harvest Moon, Louisiana, Ida, Milwaukee, Narcissus, Osage, Otsego, Patapsco, Rudolph, Sciota, monitor Tecumseh.

Among recent notable casualties to foreign men-of-war are the following: Doterel, British; lost with all hands in the straits of Magellan in 1887, as the result of an explosion ascribed to explosive paint. Captain British, hybrid monitor; turned turtle in the Bay of Biscay, September, 1871, and went down with all on board, including her inventor, Capt. Cowper Coles. Vanguard, British; rammed and sunk by H. M. S. Iron Duke during a fog, Sept. 1, 1875. Koenig Wilhelm, German; sunk by the Grosser Kurfurst in a collision in 1878. Of her crew of 497 men, 284 were lost. Victoria, British; sunk by collision with the Camperdown during naval maneuvers; 321 men were lost out of 659.

Eurydice, British training ship; capsized in a snow squall off the Isle of Wight on Sunday, March 24, 1878. Very few of the 300 boys on board were saved.

Reveria Regente, Spanish; insufficiently ballasted and foundered in a storm March, 1895, while en route from Spain to Algiers. No trace of her has ever been discovered.

Aquidaban, Brazilian; sunk by 125 pounds of gun cotton, in a Schwartzkopf type of torpedo, exploded under her bow and sent her to the bottom in shallow water, where the Brazilian government afterward closed the hole and towed the ship to dry dock.

Ting-Yuen, Chinese vessel; sunk by a torpedo in the battle of the Yalu. The shock when the torpedo exploded was a heavy, quivering one, such as an earthquake might give. The sound of the explosion was a loud, dull thud. A column of water dashed on board, and there was a faint, sickly smell from the explosion. Within a minute the water was bubbling up from a hatch in the armored deck. Within two or three minutes there was a considerable amount of water under the plates in the port engine room. The ship was so shaken structurally that both bulkheads and water-tight doors were rendered practically useless. The vessel was beached and divers reported that the damage covered an area of four of five feet square between frames 10 and 12.

## FORT GRANT, ARIZONA.

Hon. E. A. Cutter and the editor of the "Range News" recently visited Fort Grant to witness the performances by the 7th Cavalry, under Col. E. V. Sumner, and went home more than satisfied. The editor says: "It is not so very long since our cowboys were accustomed to speak slightly of army troopers, alleging that they rode like sand bags. Whatever reason there may have been for disparagement of the cavalrymen's skill as horsemen in past years, they have now reduced riding to a fine art and are in a position to pay back old scores by defeating the frontiersmen at their own game." After describing the drill he says: "If the Cossacks themselves can do as well they deserve to be classed as artists in their line. The troopers cross their stirrups and standing erect, thus elevated, they dash at full gallop across the square, turning the corners without losing their balance and without a break in their perfect alignment. Troop F, of the 7th, is one of the crack troops in the entire Regular Army, and some of their feats were almost incredible. At a command, their saddle girths were loosened and the saddles raised clear of the animals to show that they were entirely detached. Then they were simply placed in position without being in any way secured, and, standing erect on their crossed stirrups, the troop again swept across the arena at a swift canter, every man making the sharp turn at the corner with entire success. That one man could do this would be highly creditable; but that all the men in a troop can ride in this fashion, discharging their pistols at the word of command, keeping close ranks and turning with the precision of a great machine, is, indeed, evidence of remarkable skill and efficient training. The discipline of the horses is scarcely less wonderful than that of the riders. Perhaps the most trying test for the trained equines was this. About a third of the troop rode to the middle of the parade ground and caused their steeds to lie down, the troopers standing beside them. At a signal the remainder of the troop dashed across the area at full gallop, and charged between the prostrate horses, a volley being fired as they passed. When the dust and smoke cleared away, each horse in the detail was seen to be lying as quiet as if asleep, but at the command, 'Rise mounted,' every steed was on his feet with his rider in the saddle."

## THE COMMERCE OF THE LAKES.

In the March "St. Nicholas" there is an article on "The Great Lakes" by W. S. Harwood. The author says: "The commerce of the lakes is enormous. The outlet from Lake Superior to Lake Huron had always been a serious obstacle to commerce, in that it was not deep enough to allow the larger freight and passenger boats to pass comfortably through. Locks have been built at Government expense, at the cost of many millions of dollars, which now allow the passage of large boats; and two more locks are being built—one by the Canadians, and one by the Americans—which will still further increase commerce. The new lock on the American side is larger than the old, and when completed, will be one of the most wonderful pieces of masonry to be found in the country. It will allow the passage of vessels drawing twenty-one feet of water. It has cost several millions of dollars, and will not be completed for a year or two.

"The commerce of the lakes has dwarfed the Suez Canal. The total tonnage of the Soo during the year 1897 was 16,500,000. The tonnage of the Suez Canal in 1896 was 7,000,000. The tonnage of the Soo does not by any means represent the entire commerce of the great lakes; it is only a portion of it. Year by year this immense traffic is growing."

## SAN PEDRO HARBOR.

In the debate on the Civil Service bill in the House Feb. 25, Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, said: "Mr. Chairman, this matter of San Pedro Harbor is to me in many respects the most astonishing that I have ever encountered since I have had a seat in this House. I do not believe it ever had its counterpart in the legislative history of the House of Representatives.

"There has long been a desire on the part of the residents of California, particularly the large shippers in the southern portion of the State, to have established a deep-water harbor. There is but one there now and that is at San Francisco. The Southern Pacific Railroad formerly ran to San Pedro, but afterwards moved their terminus to Santa Monica. After that removal this struggle began. About 1890, or several years ago—I will not presume to give the exact date—a Board of Army Engineers decided, and they passed upon the express question as to which was the most available of the two places, Santa Monica or San Pedro, and they decided unanimously—and they are the men to whose opinions we ought to look—that as between the two the only place to be thought of was San Pedro. Ordinarily that would have sufficed, and have resulted in an appropriation for San Pedro.

"Have you ever known in the history of this body where a Board of Engineers has decided a question like that, that their decision has been questioned and another Board appointed? Nevertheless, another Board of Army Engineers was appointed to decide upon this same question, and that Board of Army Engineers decided that as between the two harbors San Pedro was the only harbor to improve, because, they say, it is a natural harbor, while Santa Monica is a roadstead. The first of these reports was approved by a gentleman who is very distinguished in his profession, and who has achieved, if I may say it, an immortal renown for his integrity and skill in connection with the new Library Building—I refer to Brig. Gen. Casey, of the Corps of Engineers. He approved the findings of that Board.

"I never had the privilege of discussing the question with the distinguished gentleman, but I am told that in private conversation he was very urgent in saying that San Pedro was the place to improve. Now, the report made by the second Board was approved by Brig. Gen. Casey without question. So there were two Boards and two Chiefs of Engineers in the last Congress that approved it.

"Is it not strange, after two Boards and two Chiefs of Engineers have said that San Pedro is the only place to improve, that nevertheless the provision was inserted in the bill for the improvement of Santa Monica at an expense of \$2,900,000? It was said that every member from the State of California wanted it, not only in this House but in the Senate, but upon inquiry not one single member of either branch from California wanted it, save only one man, and he is the only man who voted for the funding bill. Does light begin to break? What happened? We could not get the appropriation for San Pedro. Finally we got an appropriation for the inner harbor of San Pedro.

"It went to the Senate, and after a great deal of discussion there, lasting several days, they finally, by way of compromise, inserted in the bill the provision for the appointment of an entirely new Board, unprecedented in the history of harbors of the United States—an absolutely new Board. Not content with two Boards of Army Engineers and two Chiefs of Engineers, the new Board consisted of one man from the Navy, one from the Army, and three distinguished civilian engineers skilled in harbor work. That Board was appointed by the President of the United States, and after a long investigation they reported, by a majority of four to one, in favor of ratifying the decision of the two prior Boards. And notwithstanding that, a persistent, unremitting, unrelenting, determined effort has been made to defeat that measure and prevent the improvement of San Pedro Harbor."

## THE NEW FRENCH MILITARY RIFLE.

(From the London Morning Post.)

The national small arms factories have received orders to be ready at a moment's notice to begin the manufacturing of rifles of a new model. Two new weapons have been tested by the chief officers of the normal firing school, and have been found superior to the modified Lebel rifle now in use. Their ballistic qualities are, it appears, marvelous.

The publication of this item of intelligence is probably due to the announcement that the German infantry is to be rearmed with a new rifle of six millimeters caliber, far and away superior to the present weapon of 7.9 millimeters. It is not, however, believed in Paris that this change is likely to be made in the immediate future, as it would cost at least £8,000,000, but it is thought to be as well to show that attention is being paid to efficient armament on this side of the Rhine as well as on the other. When Germany begins manufacturing so will France.

The present French rifle is considered to be slightly superior to the present German one. The Lebel weighs four kilograms 180 grammes, and throws a fifteen gramme projectile 3,200 meters with an initial velocity of 638 meters per second. The cartridge contains 2.53 grammes of powder, the smoke from which is invisible at 200 yards. The trajectory is nearly straight for the first 550 yards. The German weapon is of slightly smaller caliber (7.9 millimeters instead of eight millimeters). The rifling of the barrel is not deep enough, which diminishes the precision and force of penetration. The useful range is not greater than that of the Lebel, and the initial speed is only 620 meters per second.

Curiously enough, it is not the great European powers which possess the best rifles, but Holland, Denmark and Norway. The two latter use the Krag-Jørgensen, which is a very superior weapon, though some authorities consider the caliber, 6.5 millimeters, too small. The projectile only weighs ten grammes, and is nickel-plated. The Dutch weapon is a Mannlicher, of great precision and long range. The initial velocity of its bullet is the highest yet reached, being 740 meters per second.

Engineer-in-Chief G. W. Melville, U. S. N., in the "North American Review" for March, discusses in his vigorous way the question of "Our Future on the Pacific." His article includes a consideration of the potentiality of the Pacific States, their coast defenses, the extent of and the possibilities for America in the markets westward of her shores, and the revival of the shipping and commercial interests of the nation on the waters of the Pacific. In the same magazine Lieut. Col. Rogalla von Bierberstein, of the German army, asks and answers the question, "Could Russia Take British India?" Sir William Howard Russell, of the London "Army and Navy Gazette," gives the second instalment of his entertaining "Reflections of the Civil War."



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**CRITIC.**—At Fort Barrancas, Fla., are two batteries; eight officers, four of them absent on detached service under order from the War Department. One, Capt. MacMurray, absent on sick leave; sick leave being caused by intense strain of duty during the yellow fever epidemic last summer. At Jackson Barracks, La., there are two batteries; nine officers, six of whom are on detached service under orders from the War Department. At Key West Barracks, two batteries; one field officer and eight battery officers, four of whom are on detached service under orders from the War Department, and one on a long leave under orders from the Adjutant General's Office. At St. Francis Barracks are the regimental headquarters, and about two-thirds of a battery. Lieutenant Colonel in command. The Captain is with the two-thirds of the battery; two of the Lieutenants are on detached service under the orders from the Adjutant General's Office; one Lieutenant is on duty at Sullivan's Island, where his services are more necessary than they would be at St. Francis Barracks; the Colonel of the regiment is the Commandant of the Artillery School, and certainly the Lieutenant Colonel holds high enough rank and has long enough service, to command the regiment at any time.

**NON-COM.** asks—A company is deployed in line of squads; can the Captain give a command for firing rounds so that squads will fire the stated number at the command of their respective Corporals, and independently of other squads? If so, what is the command of the Captain and of the Corporals? Answer—Captain's command (1) Fire by squad; (2) three rounds; (3) at (object); (4) at (yards); (5) commence firing. Corporal's command is the same, designating his squad.

**G. M. C.** asks—(1) When a company is dressed do the men raise their left arm? (2) In passing in review should a non-commissioned officer in command of a company come to a port arms with his company, or remain at a right shoulder? Answer—(1) Yes, D. R., par. 189. (2) Right shoulder. He cannot salute at port arms.

**J. B. S.** asks the positions of color bearer in a three-company battalion. Answer—On the left of the center company.

**LIEUTENANT** asks—After dress parade when the 1st Sergeants march their companies by in review, does the commanding officer return the salutes of the drum major and the 1st Sergeants? Answer—No; only to the commanding officers of regiment and battalions.

**O. W. K.** writes—At drill recently there was some dispute whether it was proper, after right dress had been given to command "Front" or "Company front." The Captain says that "Company" is preparatory and "front" is the command of execution. I say when one is dressed to the right (or left) a preparatory command is not necessary and should not be used. Answer—The command is "Front." D. R., pars. 123, 189.

**W. H. H.** asks—(1) Being at the manual of arms by the numbers, and the command eyes right or left is given, does that take of the numbers or not? (2) Can you tell me where I can get a copy of the latest U. S. Light Artillery Tactics? And how much will they cost? Answer—(1) Yes, D. R., par. 48. (2) At the office of the "Army and Navy Journal," price \$1.00.

**7TH REGIMENT** asks—If kneeling or lying down should the squad rise at the command cease firing? Answer—No; not until the command "rise."

**H. C. C.** asks—(1) What positions of the piece are proper when marching in "double time"? (2) Is not the rear rank obliged to fall back for roll call so as to be able to execute order, arms; without striking the pieces of the front rank? Answer—(1) D. R., par. 112, 2d, indicates that all positions of the piece except the order, are proper at double time. Certainly, right or left shoulder, port and trail, would be. (2) This is probably one of the reasons.

**PRIZE DRILL** asks—(1) Do you consider volley fire, fire at will and cease firing part of the manual of arms, and would these commands knock out the numbers in drilling by numbers? (2) Do you consider it allowable to go from any position in the manual to the route step positions, such as left shoulder, secure and trail, and vice versa? (3) Is the command "as you were" considered in the manual of arms, or is it outside of the manual of arms and therefore does it knock out the numbers? (4) If drilling by the numbers and going for example from the order "to the right shoulder," the commands two and three having been given, then the command "as you were," would the piece be brought to the position of order, or would the left hand be carried to the breech block, being the third position in this movement? Answer—(1) Yes. (2) Yes. (3) No, D. R., par. 17. (4) To the order, D. R., par. 17.

**ILLINOIS** writes: There were six (6) men drilling for a prize in the manual of arms. The men were at carry arms. Bayonets were fixed when they got the command (1) Charge; (2) Bayonet. Five came to the charge while one remained at the carry. The one man was ruled out. There seems to be a great deal of dissatisfaction on the decision of the judges. We sent to Springfield for information and the officers of the 2d Brigade decided the judges were right, that the Charge Bayonet was a position of the rifle and should be executed whether the bayonet is fixed or unfixed. The Commandant at West Point says: (1) Charge (2) Bayonet cannot be executed except when the bayonet is fixed. The point I want explained is: If a man cannot execute Charge Bayonet with bayonet unfixed, how can he load, aim and fire with a cartridge, which every man did? Answer—For purposes of instruction the movements of loading can be executed without the cartridge. To command "Charge Bayonets," in a prize drill, when bayonets are not fixed, is a trick order, and should not be executed, particularly as the D. R., par. 65, designates the position of the piece, "point of the bayonet at the height of the chin."

**R. L. T.**—There is no change in the Guard Mount, except as stated in adaptation to magazine rifle, June 17, 1895.

**T. J. B.** asks—From order to present, is piece raised and held in position with two fingers and thumb of right hand or is piece grasped with the right hand as in all other movements. Answer—Adaptation D. R., par. 3, "Carry the piece in front of the center of the body with the right hand." This does not mean or say change the position of hand or fingers.

**J. K., Co. D.**—See "Army and Navy Journal" of March 5, 1898, page 492, under the heading "Preparing for War."

**F. LOVELL.**—Maj. Emil Adam, U. S. A., retired, resides at 206 Douglas avenue, Belleville, Ill.  
**Dr. E. L. Keyes,** late Lieutenant, U. S. A., is now Dr. E. L. Keyes, No. 1 East 74th street. He is one of the ablest and best known surgeons in New York.

**COMPANY D** asks—(1) Should a sentinel halt and face out and bring his piece to present in saluting? (2) (a) How does a non-commissioned officer in charge of a squad salute an officer in marching past him? (b) To what position would he order the men to bring their pieces? (c) What salute does the non-com. render? (3) How does a 1st Sergeant salute in turning over his com-

pany either on the field or on the drill floor? Answer—(1) Yes. (2) Rifle salute right shoulder. Squad at port arms. (3) Rifle salute, right shoulder.

**F. S. ELLSWORTH.**—Procure Points in Minor Tactics by Capt. C. A. Smylie, for sale by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

**NATIONAL GUARDSMEN** asks—A company being in column of platoons at a halt; the command being given Platoons, left; on the completion of the movement, there being an interval between the platoons, in dressing to the left, should the right platoon take the left step, or the left platoon the right step, to close the interval? Answer—The dress is to the left and the right platoon is directed to dress to the left. This applies to the entire platoon, and it must gain the interval.

**J. A.**—Consult the Army Regulations, 1895, pars. 1280 to 1292, for information on the subject you mention. A respectful complaint addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army and sent through the proper channels would doubtless be forwarded as addressed.

**COAST GUARD.**—There have been no troops stationed at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Florida, since 1874.

**S. asks.**—A soldier is regularly discharged from the service, but upon his discharge his Captain makes the remark, "Service not honest and faithful," and gives him a character "Indifferent." Does this soldier forfeit his retained pay? If so, give the date and number of order. Answer—Yes. See A. R. 1369, and Circular 3, A. G. O., 1896. 2. Can cadet service at West Point be included in computing the "thirty years' service" which allows an officer of the Army to retire? Answer—Yes. See Circular 10, A. G. O., 1895.

**M. A. C.**—Of the 9 general officers of the line only one, Maj. Gen. Merritt, is a graduate of West Point. Of the 10 general officers of the staff corps only three, Cushing, Substantive Department; Wilson, C. of E., and Flagler, C. of C., are graduates of West Point.

**FAITHFUL READER** asks—A soldier is discharged after 12 years, by way of favor, under A. R. 245 (veteran act). Is he entitled to travel allowance to the place where he enlisted? Answer—No. See par. 146, Army Regulations, 1895.

**M. A. H.** asks—What duties of field music would be in active service outside of the regular camp duties? For instance what duty would the fliers perform in battle; the buglers and drummers of course sound the various signals, calls, etc.? Answer—They would have to do as they were ordered, and would be utilized as in the Rebellion, in helping the Ambulance Corps in transporting the wounded and in various other emergencies according to the judgment of commanding officers.

**ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD** asks—(1) What is the position of rifle when shell is extracted, as prescribed for the Krag-Jorgensen, and also new manual for Springfield rifle, cal. .45? (2) In case we were called on by the President of the United States for war, would we still get two dollars a day, the same as the State of Illinois allows us? (3) In firing at an object at 200 yards, the command being Load, ready, aim, fire, is the command "Ready" given every time? Answer—(1) The position is "Load." (2) You would get \$13 a month. If mustered into the U. S. service the rate of pay and allowances would be that governing the regular Army. (3) No. See under head of "Firings" in the Manual of Arms for the Magazine Rifle, cal. 30.

ALLOTMENTS ON THE MAINE.

The following is the list of allotments registered by deceased enlisted men of the Maine: J. P. Aitken, boatswain's mate (1st class), \$25; Louise L. Aitken, John Anderson, coxswain, \$20; Julia Anderson, New York. William Coleman, fireman (1st class), \$15; Fanny Coleman, New York. A. V. Erickson, seaman, \$20; George Liedeker, New York. Rudolph Falk, oiler, \$15; Annie G. Falk, New York. A. J. Fischer, oiler, \$20; Thomas Fischer, Philadelphia. Michael Flaherty, fireman (1st class), \$17; Mary Flaherty, Norfolk. J. F. Furlong, coal passer, \$10; Lizzie Furlong, New York. Frank Gardner, landsman, \$10; Helen Gardner, New York. T. J. Gardner, pay yeoman, \$40; E. A. Gardner, New York. D. O. C. Harley, coal passer, \$11; Annie Harley, Philadelphia. F. L. Jernee, coal passer, \$15; Abbie Jernee, Brooklyn. George Johnson, coal passer, \$11; Elizabeth Johnson, New York. F. E. Larkin, boatswain, \$25; Elizabeth L. Larkin, Camden. J. M. League, yeoman, \$20; J. B. League, Annapolis, Md. Gustav Leopold, fireman (2d class), \$15; Juliane Schmidt, New York. Bernard Lynch, fireman (1st class), \$30; Bridget Lynch, Boston. E. H. Mero, chief machinist, \$40; Mrs. Susie J. Mero, Philadelphia. G. C. Moss, machinist (1st class), \$40; Theresa Moss, New York. H. H. O'Regan, water tender, \$25; Mrs. Catherine O'Regan, New York. James O'Connor, chief boatswain's mate, \$14; Philip O'Connor, Bayonne City, N. J. James Pinkney, mess attendant, \$8; Eva P. Pinkney, John Porter, coal passer, \$11; Mary J. Byers, Annapolis, Md. Thomas J. Quigley, plumber, \$20; John J. Quigley, New York. Charles P. Quinn, oiler, \$30; E. J. Mineard, Chelsea, Mass. William Robinson, landsman, \$10; Mrs. Mary J. C. Stern, Hoboken, N. J. William Rushworth, chief machinist, \$50; Margaret Rushworth, Norfolk. Daniel J. Tehan, coal passer, \$10; Jeremiah Tehan, New York. Charles O. White, chief machinist, \$40; Mrs. Minnie White, Brooklyn. Robert White, mess attendant, \$8; Caroline White, Portsmouth, Va. Robert Wilson, chief quartermaster, \$30; Mamie Wilson.

MONEY FOR NAVAL RESERVE.

The Navy Department has completed the allotment among the States of the appropriation of \$50,000 made for the assistance of the Naval Militia organizations. While the appropriation remains stationary, the organizations are increasing in number, hence the effort now being made to secure from Congress an increase of the appropriation to \$60,000. The allotments are as follows: For blanks, etc., \$2,000; California, \$4,168; Connecticut, \$1,781; Florida, \$2,008; Georgia, \$2,429; Illinois, \$5,647; Louisiana, \$2,829; Maryland, \$2,591; Massachusetts, \$4,762; Michigan, \$2,084; New Jersey, \$3,930; New York, \$5,006; North Carolina, \$2,483; Ohio, \$2,332; Pennsylvania, \$2,332; Rhode Island, \$1,403; South Carolina, \$1,641; Virginia, \$475.

THE MASONIC GRIP.

During the Crimean War an English officer led a small body of soldiers up to a gun posted in a recess of the Redan. They were received with a merciless fire, and were falling fast. At the same moment they were attacked by a troop of Russians, and the English officer himself was just about to be bayoneted, when he accidentally caught the hand of a Russian officer. With marvelous presence of mind the Englishman gave the Masonic grip. It was immediately answered; the Russian struck up the bayonet of the soldier, and at once led the Englishman into safety. Thus the bond of Masonry proved even stronger than the fierce animosity of warfare.

A LOYAL SOLDIER.

I witnessed the following on Jubilee Day: White standing in the crowded Victoria Park a man of the loafer class, loudly proclaiming himself a Republican, amused himself by snatching off the commemoration medals which many children were wearing. This trick he tried on a short sunburnt young man whom my practiced eye at once detected as an ex-soldier. Seizing the medal (an Indian one) which this man wore on his coat, the rough tore it off and flung it down on the ground with a cry of "Down with the Queen!" But this time he caught a Tartar, for the justly indignant loyalist grasped him by the back of the neck, forced him upon his knees, and commanded him to pick up the medal, an order which was meekly obeyed. "Now pin it on my coat again," continued the ex-Tommy, still holding him by the throat. This too was done with feverish alacrity by the hold Republican. Then, amidst the cheers of the crowd, the captor turned the ruffian round and gave him one mighty kick on the broadest part of his pants, accompanying the act with a ringing cry of "God save the Queen!" The bold Republican slunk off, while the ex-soldier was loudly cheered.

FISH MAKES BRAINS.

While breakfast was being discussed by some of the Black Watch at Barry, during the past shooting season, one of that gallant corps began to talk rather disparagingly about the extras for breakfast, which proved to be kippers that morning.

His chum pointed out to him that fish of any kind was a most nutritious and brain-forming food—that, in fact, fish made brains.

The other replied, with a doleful shake of the head: "Fish make brains, does it? I wish tae guidness I'd eat 'n some before I 'listed!"

Much amusement was created among H. M. S. Ratler's men quartered at Tientsin, says the local paper, on discovering seats thoughtfully provided by the local carpenter in the new sentry boxes. Chinese ideas evidently could not grasp the awful reality of "sentry go" duty without any sit-down pidgin, and Tom-atkins Jacktar, or whatever the professional cognomen of the marine may be, was immensely tickled on discovering that evidence of Celestial consideration in his new shelter. If the carpenter had only been consulted in the matter of measurements, he would probably have suggested, "Spouse makee littee more long can makee lie down. More better."

Hübner's Statistical and Geographical tables, as a result of the largest investigations, give the population of the world at 1,535,000,000. This is an increase over the figures of 1896 of 23,000,000. To this increase Europe is credited with contributing 5,700,000; Asia, 6,200,000; Africa, 7,500,000; America, 3,200,000. The United States, with its great growth, estimated by this authority at 2,800,000, and its present population placed at 72,300,000, represents more than 53 per cent. of the entire population of North and South America—a circumstance adduced as highly significant, and occurring in no other part of the earth. The population of Europe was increased to 378,000,000, which is about a quarter of the entire population of the earth.

On July 24, 1895, the Secretary of the Navy ordered that thereafter all woodwork entering into the construction of war vessels be treated by the electric fireproofing process. On Feb. 1, 1896, the work of treating wood for Government vessels and navy yards was begun, and has been kept up continuously since. Nothing was said against the process (excepting that workmen found that lumber by this treatment is made somewhat firmer or harder, and requires a little extra labor in handling). On the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, the cruiser Brooklyn went to London, where some learned expert declared, while walking the deck of the Yankee cruiser, that although he considered the Brooklyn a fine ship in every other particular, he was of the opinion that her decking would not last half the ordinary term of commission, as it had apparently been made soft and spongy by the fireproofing treatment. This "expert," however, was somewhat discomfited at learning that, while the interior woodwork of the ship had been fireproofed, the decking had not, for the reason that it had been placed in position before the order for fireproofing had been issued by the Department. From that day the matter was discussed and imaginary flaws were found in fireproof wood, until finally the order was issued by the Secretary of the Navy that a thorough examination and exhaustive tests as to the merits of the fireproofing process be made; this, after several months, resulted in the decision in its favor by the Secretary. There is now undergoing treatment at the works of the company lumber for torpedo boats in Europe, and negotiations are pending for several large orders for foreign countries. The importance of protecting our war vessels against fire has been so thoroughly demonstrated that there is no occasion to argue it. So much is involved in it that it might be well, if it were necessary, which it fortunately, is not to sacrifice other qualities for this.

Distinguishing between naval work and vessels for the mercantile marine, Lloyd's return the warships launched or floated out at both Government and private yards in England as consisting of forty-eight vessels of 95,460 tons displacement. In 1896 the total was 155,840 tons and the average for six years 100,000 tons. Four vessels only, representative of all the principal types in the Navy, were produced from Government stocks, which will in their complete state represent 31,880 tons displacement. This is the lowest output since 1890, when the total was 22,520 tons, and is considerably less than half the total for 1896, when it reached 17,970 tons. For this the engineers' strike is held responsible. Of the work for foreign navies, the most noteworthy items were the cruiser O'Higgins, of 8,500 tons and 16,000 indicated horse power; the Hai-Ten, of 4,500 tons and 17,900 indicated horse power, for China; the Takasago, of 4,160 tons and 14,750 indicated horse power, all remarkably fast vessels, built by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. Two battleships for Norway were also turned out by this firm, as also several torpedo boat destroyers for Spain by the Clydebank Company, and torpedo boat craft for a South American Republic by Messrs. Yarrow & Co., of the Thames. Japan provided the largest amount of work for our builders, comprising fourteen vessels of 59,420 tons, the corresponding figures for 1896 being seven vessels of 24,620 tons. The Japanese have stipulated for detailed drawings of each ship to be delivered with it, and have already been engaged building duplicate vessels in home yards from plans furnished by British builders. Many of the native draughtsmen have had some years' training in British shipyards, and a further proof that the Japanese are determined to develop ship construction in their own country on the latest and most approved British lines is found in the fact that their naval authorities have just engaged the services of a Clyde-trained naval architect as Professor of Naval Architecture in the Imperial University at Tokyo.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## 12th NEW YORK—LIEUT. COL. R. W. LEONARD.

The 12th Regiment at its annual inspection and muster at the regimental armory on the evening of March 7, paraded 654 officers and men, out of an aggregate membership of 696. Although the figures show a slight falling off over last year, the very excellent appearance of the regiment more than discounts the loss of 39 men. Maj. Gen. Roe, who was present with Col. Olin, Col. Ladd, Col. Henry and Capt. Greer of his staff, said to a representative of the "Army and Navy Journal": "The 12th is as good a regiment as I have seen, composed of a strong and manly looking lot of fellows, the physique being especially good. The uniform adjustment of packs was also very praiseworthy, as was the appearance of the regiment as a whole."

Co. G, Capt. Dyer, and Co. K, Capt. Blake, each paraded 100 per cent. The figures in detail for this year and last are as follows:

	1898		
	Present.	Absent.	Aggte.
Field and staff .....	15	0	15
N. C. S. ....	11	0	11
Hospital Corps .....	10	0	10
Company A .....	57	2	59
Company B .....	80	3	83
Company C .....	70	4	74
Company D .....	43	1	44
Company E .....	44	3	47
Company F .....	48	8	56
Company G .....	91	0	91
Company H .....	67	7	74
Company I .....	48	4	52
Company K .....	70	0	70
	654	32	686

	1897		
	Present.	Absent.	Aggte.
Field and staff .....	17	0	17
N. C. S. ....	11	0	11
Hospital Corps .....	8	0	8
Company A .....	49	0	49
Company B .....	77	0	77
Company C .....	73	3	76
Company D .....	51	0	51
Company E .....	44	0	44
Company F .....	62	0	62
Company G .....	86	0	86
Company H .....	83	0	83
Company I .....	45	0	45
Company K .....	87	0	87
	693	3	696

Gen. Butt will review the regiment on Monday, March 21. The prizes offered for the best kept books are hereby awarded, by decision of Col. G. James Greene, Asst. Inspector General, S. N. Y., as follows: First prize of \$10.00 to 1st Sgt. Charles M. Smith, Co. B; second prize of \$5.00 to 1st Sgt. James E. Newcombe, Co. G.

Commo. David Banks has presented to the regiment a trophy which will be entitled the "Lloyd B. Banks Trophy." It is in memory of his son, the late Lloyd B. Banks, who served as Lieutenant of Co. D, from Jan. 11, 1893, until his death, in January, 1895. He was one of the very promising and much beloved officers of this command. The trophy will be competed for annually in perpetuity, and held by the company having the largest percentage present at drills during the year. An election for Colonel will shortly be held, which will result in the promotion of Lieut. Col. R. W. Leonard, Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. Volunteers.

## 1st BATTERY NEW YORK—CAPTAIN L. WENDEL.

The 1st Battery of New York was reviewed by Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, at its armory, on the evening of March 9, and made a fine display. The battery was formed in handsome shape by 1st Sgt. Janssen and turned over to Capt. Wendel. Gen. Carroll, during the review, was accompanied by a staff of three, consisting of Maj. J. B. Burbank, U. S. A., Paymr. Gen. W. M. Healey and Col. R. E. Moss, A. C. S. During the review the batterymen stood like statues and the cleanly condition of uniforms, brasses and sabres was very noticeable.

After the ceremony Gen. Carroll, in a neat speech, complimented Capt. Wendel upon the high efficiency shown by his battery, and said that it was not first in name only, but that it was first in everything that it undertook, including all soldierly attainments. Lieut. A. S. Hathaway was presented with a long service medal for ten years, and Sergt. M. Keller with one for fifteen years by Gen. Carroll in a neat speech. After the review came an enjoyable dance of 34 numbers. Among the many guests present were Gen. Hoffman, Col. Greene and Maj. Lee, of the Inspector General's Department; Col. Henry, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Capt. Rasquin, 3d Battery; Lieut. Hurry, Squadron A; Lieut. Col. King and Capt. Smith, 22d Regt.; Surg. Jarrett, 13th Regt.; Capt. Staubach and Lieut. Jacoby, 8th Regt.; Maj. Francis, 1st Regt., and others. Corpl. F. W. Esper, a very bright non-commissioned officer, has been elected a 2d Lieutenant.

## 71st NEW YORK—COL. F. V. GREENE.

The annual inspection and muster of the 71st New York made at the armory on the evening of March 2 fully demonstrated the great progress the command has made. The number of men present was 694, which is a gain of 80 over last year. There were only 6 men absent. When Col. Greene took command of the regiment some six years ago its membership was 542, and generally poor at that. Every year the regiment has gained in membership and efficiency, and to-day it is practically a new regiment, with comparatively few of the old members in its ranks. The appearance of the regiment at inspection was excellent. The figures follow for this year and last.

	1897		1898	
	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.
F., S. & N. C. S. ....	30	..	32	..
H. C. ....	12	..	12	..
F. M. ....	..	..	28	..
Co. A .....	54	..	53	1
Co. B .....	103	..	101	..
Co. C .....	47	..	43	..
Co. D .....	88	..	85	2
Co. E .....	..	..	49	..
Co. F .....	50	..	49	1
Co. G .....	43	..	45	..
Co. H .....	68	..	72	..
Co. I .....	53	..	57	1
Co. K .....	66	..	68	1
Totals .....	614	..	694	6

## GEORGIA.

The parade of the troops in Savannah, Ga., on Washington's Birthday was a great success. After marching through the principal streets and passing in review before Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis and officers of the U. S. Army on duty in Savannah, the 1st Regt. Inf., Georgia Volunteers, had regimental parade in the large drill ground adjoining Forsyth Park. The march past was well performed, the companies headed by the new regimental band, under the leadership of Bandmaster Rheom. The alignments were good, marching excellent, and change of arms splendidly done; salutes were well and properly rendered, and altogether the regiment made a very creditable showing.

Gen. Otis was accompanied by Lieut. Col. C. A. Woodruff, C. S.; Maj. W. S. Patten, Q. D.; Maj. J. L. Tiermon, 1st Art.; Capt. R. P. Strong, 4th Art.; Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art.; Capt. C. E. Gillette, C. E. U. S. A.; Capt. O. J. Brown, 1st Cav. U. S. A.; A. A. G. Georgia Vols., and by several officers of the Georgia Volunteers. After the regimental parade, the officers of the regiment and Gen. Otis and staff were royally entertained by Col. A. R. Lawton, of the 1st Regt., at the headquarters of his regiment. The entertainment was in honor of Gen. Otis and the United States officers.

Former Col. George A. Mercer, of the 1st Regt., welcomed the visitors and made some very happy remarks. Reference was made to the blowing up of the U. S. S. Maine, and of the possibilities and probabilities of war. The speaker, being an ex-Confederate soldier, told the Army officers that in case of hostilities the men who wore the blue would find no more earnest supporters than those who wore the gray in the last war. Gen. Otis thanked the speaker in behalf of the officers of the Army, and made some very complimentary remarks upon Savannah and her soldiers.

All the officers were called upon, and spoke in a happy style. Lieut. Col. Woodruff made one of the "hits" of the evening.

## 8th NEW YORK—COLONEL HENRY CHAUNCEY, JR.

This regiment paraded in its armory on the evening of Thursday, March 3, for inspection and muster. The field, staff, non-commissioned staff, field music and 1st Battalion assembled at 8:30, the 2d Battalion and Hospital Corps an hour later. Promptly to the minute, the 1st Battalion was formed and turned over to Maj. Freeman. Adjutant's call was sounded for the formation of the regiment, and the Adjutant went through the form of turning over the regiment to the Colonel. Banks were opened, and the regiment presented to Gen. Roe, who took the review. The passage around the line was omitted, and the regiment wheeled into column of fours, in which formation, by direction of the reviewing officer, the passage in review was made. Inspection and muster followed immediately, and proved a most interesting ceremony. Much has been said of the great improvement in the 8th, but such perfection in cleanliness of uniforms, accoutrements, arms and equipments, and the adjustment thereof, as was manifest by the inspection, was little foreseen. The absolute uniformity in the rolling of the blankets, overcoats and ponchos and in their adjustment on the packs was remarkable, and both Gen. Roe and the Inspector General called attention to it, and to the uniform manner in which the men's hair was trimmed, and to the uniform fashion in which all the men were turned out; indeed the absolute uniformity prevailing in the regiment was a most noticeable feature. Field uniform and equipment were worn, and the inspection showed that the regiment is prepared to march out at any moment perfectly uniformed and equipped for field service. Too much credit cannot be given to the members of the regiment, officers and men, for the magnificent showing that was made. The armory and the company locker rooms were inspected in the afternoon, and were found to be in perfect order and absolutely clean. Col. Chauncey has good reason to be proud of the 8th, and to be happy at the result of all the hard and conscientious work that has been put into the regiment in the last few years. The figures of the muster for this year and last are as follows:

	1898		
	Present.	Absent.	Aggte.
Field and staff .....	13	2	15
N. C. staff .....	13	0	13
Field music .....	22	1	23
Hospital Corps .....	11	1	12
Company A .....	40	0	40
Company B .....	62	0	62
Company C .....	56	1	57
Company D .....	56	7	63
Company E .....	55	1	56
Company F .....	58	1	59
Company G .....	54	1	55
Company H .....	79	4	83
	519	19	538

	1897		
	Present.	Absent.	Aggte.
Field and staff .....	15	1	16
N. C. staff .....	14	0	14
Field music .....	..	..	..
Hospital Corps .....	9	0	9
Company A .....	43	0	43
Company B .....	65	0	65
Company C .....	51	0	51
Company D .....	68	2	70
Company E .....	55	1	56
Company F .....	74	0	74
Company G .....	50	7	57
Company H .....	66	0	66
	510	11	521

Percentage present, 96½ per cent.

## THE NEW YORK CODE.

The military code as proposed for the State of New York has what seems to us some objectionable features, and some apparent errors which require correction. Of the latter class is the use in the code of the two designations "Governor" and "Commander-in-Chief." Except in section 6, where it comes in necessarily the word "Governor" should be stricken out and the words "Commander-in-Chief" substituted. This is the constitutional title and all laws in relation to the Militia of the State heretofore enacted have recognized this. The grades of all the aides should be distinctly established, instead of leaving some of them to the discretion of the Governor. And why should the Adjutant General be limited to members of the National Guard in selecting his assistants, except it be to exclude civilians? Is there any reason why he should be prevented from selecting a graduate of the Military or Naval Academy, or an officer or ex-officer of the Army or Navy should one be available who is fully fitted for the

place? This might be important in circumstance calling for skill and military judgment. The certificate required in section 17 for payment for repairs should not be limited to work exceeding an amount of \$500. This is a practical removal of all inspection, for, as experience in New York has shown, it is easy to evade such a law by multiplying small contracts aggregating large sums. Why should not the \$50, \$100 or \$499 contract receive just as careful and close scrutiny by a properly constituted, and disinterested, officer as do contracts amounting to thousands of dollars? Payments made on the certificates of local officers are not always to the interests of the State, and there have been well-founded suspicions heretofore of collusion between the local officers and the inspector. This danger can be lessened by uniform inspection and requiring certificates from an officer to be appointed by the Adjutant General.

## COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:

MARCH 12.—Stag of Co. D, 22d New York, at armory.  
 MARCH 13.—Lecture at Military Club of New York.  
 MARCH 14-19.—Military Athletic League tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York.  
 MARCH 17.—Cottillon of Co. G, 69th New York.  
 MARCH 21.—Review of the 12th New York.  
 MARCH 21.—Annual inspection of 14th New York.  
 MARCH 22.—Review of the 69th New York.  
 MARCH 23.—Annual inspection of 47th New York.  
 MARCH 25.—Inspection of Troop C, New York.  
 MARCH 26.—Athletic games, 25d New York, at armory.  
 MARCH 28.—Annual inspection of 13th New York.  
 MARCH 29.—Review of 71st New York at armory.  
 MARCH 30.—Annual inspection 22d New York.  
 APRIL 1.—Inspection 1st Battery, New York.  
 APRIL 2.—Athletic games, 7th New York, at armory.  
 APRIL 3.—Parade of 7th New York for divine service.  
 APRIL 4.—Inspection 3d Battery, New York.  
 APRIL 5.—Inspection 2d Signal Corps, New York.  
 APRIL 7.—Inspection 2d Battery, New York.  
 APRIL 8.—Inspection 1st Signal Corps, New York.  
 APRIL 11.—Inter-scholastic military competition at 9th Regiment armory, New York.  
 APRIL 25.—Opening of the new armory, 4th Regiment of Baltimore.

## NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The 1st Naval Battalion of New York is drilling in the 2d Battery armory, by the courtesy of Capt. Wilson, preparatory to giving an exhibition drill as a battery of light artillery in the tournament of the Military Athletic League, to be held in Madison Square Garden the week beginning March 14. The battalion will be in command of Lieut. W. De W. Dimock, of the 2d Division. The Naval men will undoubtedly put up a fine drill.

Lieut. Col. Ezra De Forest, of the 23d Regiment, New York, has resigned. He has been a member of the regiment since October, 1872, and has served as Lieutenant Colonel since March, 1894. He has been one of the most popular officers of the 2d Brigade.

Mr. Harold B. Thorne, who has served close on seven years as Military Secretary in the 1st Brigade New York under Gen. Fitzgerald, although offered a similar position under Gens. Roe and Smith, as well as in several regiments, while appreciating the offers and the confidence placed in him, has decided to vacate his military work and devote his time entirely to his business with the Mercantile Trust Company. Mr. Thorne proved himself a most energetic, conscientious, and thoroughly reliable secretary, who was very highly esteemed.

Maj. Gen. Roe, of New York, has appointed Sergt. Maj. Alfred I. Roberts, of the 71st Regiment, Chief Clerk at Division Headquarters in New York City. Mr. Roberts is a very reliable and energetic young man, and one of the best soldiers in Col. Greene's command.

Brig. Gen. McCoskey Butt, the new commander of 1st Brigade, of New York, has established headquarters for the present at his residence, No. 8 West 52d street, and has designated Friday evening as "Headquarters Night." Gen. Butt announces the following appointments on his staff: Capt. Francis Townsend Underhill, Quartermaster, with rank of Major; Maj. Walter Eyre Lambert, Brigade Surgeon; Capt. Schuyler Schieffelin, as Inspector of Rifle Practice, with the rank of Major, and Capt. James Watson Gerard, Jr., Aide. All the appointees were officers of the 12th Regiment. Gen. Butt has appointed the following Board of Examination for officers of his brigade: Maj. N. B. Thurston, 22d Regt.; Maj. S. E. Japha, 9th Regt., and Maj. W. Content, 12th Regt. The General has also detailed Q. M. Newbold Morris for staff duty at Brigade Headquarters.

Adj. Gen. Reece, of Illinois, has received from Mare Island Navy Yard 500 brand new Lee rifles of .26 caliber. These rifles are furnished by the United States Government in exchange for a similar number of obsolete .50 caliber Springfield rifles. The new guns will be distributed among the various divisions of the Illinois Naval Militia, it being the intention to arm all troops with these late pattern arms.

The 4th Regt. of Baltimore, Md., is making great preparations for the opening of its magnificent new armory, which will take place on April 25.

A division of Naval Militia was organized at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 23, to be known as Division B, and has some 44 members. Officers elected were: Lieutenant Commander, W. H. Willard Jr.; Lieutenant (Jr. G.), W. T. Moore; Ensign, H. W. Hornthal; Ensign (Jr. G.), F. DeCordy Matthews. At the close of the election the following three warrant or non-commissioned officers were appointed: 1st Boatswain's Mate, W. M. McCafferty; 2d Boatswain's Mate, W. H. Cheatham; 1st Gunner's Mate, L. Van R. Smith. Lieut. R. O. Bitler, U. S. N., was present and delivered an address, in which he complimented the division for the interest and enthusiasm displayed at the meeting. He touched on the rules and regulations governing the reserves, all of which was very instructive. He closed his discourse amid loud applause. A requisition will be made at once to the Navy Department for equipments, etc., and as soon as the second division gets in proper shape a battalion will be formed of the two divisions. Lieut. Bitler, who looks after the interests of Naval Militiamen in Virginia and North Carolina, will instruct the men.

The athletic games of the 12th Regiment, New York, was held at the armory on March 8, before a large audience. The sports of the evening were exciting and well managed.

The 3d Battery of New York will parade for annual inspection and muster on April 4.  
 The 2d Signal Corps, New York, will be inspected on Tuesday evening, April 5.

Col. Smith, of the 4th Regiment of New Jersey, has ordered drills by battalion as follows: 1st Battalion, March 15 and 29; 2d Battalion, March 17 and 31; 3d Battalion, March 16 and 30. Lieut. A. La Rue Christie of Co. B has been elected Captain of Co. I.



The commission of Col. Butt, it is said, is liable to be annulled! This of course does not refer to ex-Col. Butt, of the 12th New York, who now wears the star of a Brigadier, but to Mrs. Lewis Butt, Colonel on the staff of Governor Atkinson of Georgia, who prior to her appointment not long ago was one of the reigning belles of Augusta. Some six weeks ago Col. Butt married Mr. Geo. M. Cunningham, a wealthy cotton dealer of the South, and now the question is whether or not Col. Butt should be granted a new commission as Col. Cunningham, or whether by her marriage the Colonel should not resign her position, as her husband might reasonably object to her giving up too much time to her military duties and leaving him home, and Colonels in the National Guard have to be out a good many nights in a year.

The 1st Naval Battalion of New York will give an exhibition at the tournament of the Military Athletic League to be held in Madison Square Garden, beginning March 14, as a battery of light artillery in command of Lieut. W. De W. Dimock.

The 1st Battery, New York, will be inspected on Friday evening, April 1, and the 2d Battery on Thursday, April 7.

The 1st Signal Corps, of New York, will parade for inspection Friday, April 8.

Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast will review the 69th New York in its armory on Tuesday evening, March 22.

Troop C, of New York, will assemble for annual inspection on Friday, March 25.

The New York "Times," concerning some of the blatherers of the press, says: "The daily publication of dispatches from various parts of the country announcing that militia organizations have offered their services to the Governor of their State or to the President in the event of war must bring grim smiles to the faces of officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia in this State. Persons who have read the so-called 'war' news carefully must have noticed that no militia organization in this State has as yet offered its services. It is not at all likely that any will do so, because any officer who ventured upon such a course would be sternly rebuked. There is a legend that once in the course of the admin-

istration of Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter, during a series of labor riots, a commanding officer who had not been long in the State service telegraphed to Albany offering the services of his command. With all possible speed Gen. Porter wired back: 'The militia of this State does not volunteer; it is ordered.'"

At an election held by officers of the 6th Regiment of Massachusetts on March 4, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Woodward was chosen Colonel, Maj. George H. Chaffin, Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. George H. Priest, Major. All have held office in the regiment for a long period.

The 7th New York will attend divine service at St. Bartholomew's Church at 3:15 p. m. Sunday, April 3. The Edward Kemp trophy for armory shooting has been awarded to Co. I. Battalion drills will be held on March 17, 18, 21, 22 and 23. Each drill will be preceded by a review by Col. Appleton, and a parade and a portion of the regimental band will be present each night.

The rifle range of the 22d N. Y. which has been entirely rebuilt was again opened for practice on March 7. It is a model range, is fitted up with all the latest appliances for recording scores, lights, telescopes, targets, bullet stop, etc., and the members waiting their turn to shoot can rest on brown leather settees. The new improvements were from the design of Armorer Flood, superintended by Maj. Thurston.

#### THE BEST WAY.

Micky Doolan's regiment was ordered to India, and that worthy not liking the prospect, he took an early opportunity of making himself scarce. He very soon fell into the clutches of the civil authorities at Southampton, and an escort from the regiment went to fetch him. "You're a pretty soldier, Micky," exclaimed the Corporal to his prisoner, "to run away from the chance of active service. I'm ashamed of you." "Runnin' away does ye call it," retorted Micky indignantly. "Bedad, I was that afraid o' bein' left behind that I come on ahead to make sure o' my pamage."

The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club are preparing a nine-hole golf course upon the lands of the club at Center Island, Oyster Bay, Long Island. Any member of the club may become a member of the association by the payment of a subscription of fifteen dollars to the treasurer of the committee, and will thereby become entitled to all the privileges of the course for one year, beginning on the twenty-eighth of May, 1898. It is intended hereafter to open the course as early in the spring and to keep it open as late in the autumn and winter as the weather will permit.

The Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo arrived at Havana, Cuba, March 5, and anchored near the Vizcaya.

You can avoid all danger of disease from drinking impure water, if you add 10 to 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS to each glass.

#### DIED.

ROCKWELL-DILLON.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1898, Mr. Henry D. Rockwell, Consular Clerk of the State Department, and son of Lieut. Col. Almon F. Rockwell, U. S. A., retired, to Miss Marie Dillon.

#### MARRIED.

BURBANK.—At Fort Sill, I. T., March 8, 1898, Capt. Clayton Slaughter Burbank, 10th U. S. Inf.

CLAYTON.—At Waynesville, N. C., Feb. 22, 1898, George W. Clayton, a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy in 1821.

GOLDEN.—At Staten Island, N. Y., March 4, 1898, Patrick Golden, Pvt., U. S. A., retired.

KALK.—At Mount Pleasant, Ia., March 5, 1st Lieut. Frank G. Kalk, 5th Inf., son-in-law of Gen. T. H. Stanton, Paymr. Gen., U. S. A.

McGOWAN.—At Abbeville, S. C., Feb. 27, 1898, William Campbell McGowan, son of the late Samuel McGowan, who was a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster during the Mexican War and an officer in the Confederate Army from 1861 to 1865.

REEVE.—At Washington, D. C., March 2, 1898, Mary D. Reeve, wife of Nathan Reeve, Esq., daughter of the late Hon. Silas R. Hobbie, sister of the late wife of Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., and granddaughter of the late Hon. Erastus Root, of New York.

ROUSSEAU.—At Washington, D. C., March 3, 1898, Marie Antoinette Rousseau, widow of Brig. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. A., and mother of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Niles, U. S. N.

SWEITZER.—At Washington, D. C., March 7, 1898, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Nelson Bowman Sweitzer, Col. U. S. A., retired.

SWARTWOUT.—At Stamford, Conn., March 4, 1898, Catharine Howe Swartwout, daughter of the late Q. M. Gen. Robert Swartwout, U. S. A.

As a specific against dyspepsia, as a tonic and for mixing drinks, nothing superior to BOKER'S BITTERS.

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## MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Every detail has been perfected in connection with the grand tournament to be given by the Military Athletic League in Madison Square Garden during the week beginning March 14, and the officers and committees in charge have accomplished an immense amount of work. Without doubt the tournament will be the best of its kind ever given in this country, and many of the best troops in the Army will participate, as well as the best drilled National Guard organizations, Naval Militia and all the prominent amateur athletes, and wheelmen. The 6th Cavalry will be transported from Fort Myer, Va., by special train, arriving here Sunday, March 13, at 3 p. m., and will be escorted to the Garden by Troop C, of New York, Capt. Clayton. Capt. Thorpe's Battery from Fort Hamilton will arrive on Monday, March 14, as will Capt. Parker's 4th Cavalry from West Point. These troops will be in the Garden throughout the entire week. There will be close to 200 horses to be looked after and they will be stabled in the basement of the Garden.

The 13th Infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Governors Island, which is to parade about 75 men, will be represented three nights during the week. They will return to Governors Island after every exhibition.

The Military Committee will entertain Gen. Nelson A. Miles and the other visiting officers of the Army at dinner at the Military Club Sunday evening, March 13.

It is possible that the United States monitor Terror will be represented by a squad of men.

The parade which Gen. Miles, U. S. A., will review on the opening night, will be novel in every way and will consist of a formation in five battalions of four commands of sixteen files each. Each command will be from a different organization identified with the Military Athletic League or the regular Army and in the distinctive uniform of the respective organization. The regular Army will be represented in this review by three battalions of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery.

Col. Luscomb will be in command and on his staff will be Col. Smith, 4th N. J.; Col. Burpee, 2d Conn.; Maj. Japha, 9th; Maj. Thurston, 22d; Maj. Case, 23d; Capt. Wilson, 2d Battery; Capt. Clayton, Troop C; Capt. Seiter, 12th; Capt. Farnance, 13th Inf, U. S. A.; Capt. Isherwood, 22d; Capt. Dressel, 13th; Capt. Stebbins, 12th; Capt. Turpin, 13th, and others.

The programme for the week, exclusive of the athletic and bicycle competitions, will be as follows:

March 14.—Grand parade and review, athletic drill by

a detachment from the 13th Infantry, U. S. A.; galling gun drill by the 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y.; rough riding exhibition by a detachment from the 6th Cavalry, U. S. A. March 15.—Drill by the 1st Naval Battalion; rough riding by a detachment of cavalry from the West Point Military Academy; platoon drill by the 1st Battery, N. G. N. Y.; drill by Troop C, N. G. N. Y.; rough riding by 6th Cavalry, U. S. A.

March 16.—Athletic drill by a detachment from the 13th Infantry, U. S. A.; platoon drill by the 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y.; rough riding by the 6th Cavalry, U. S. A.; drill by Battery D, 5th Artillery, U. S. A.; drill by the 2d Signal Corps, 1st Battery; drill by the 1st Naval Battalion, N. G. N. Y.

March 17.—Rough riding by a detachment of cavalry from the West Point Military Academy; drill by Battery D, 5th Artillery, U. S. A.; drill by Troop C, N. G. N. Y.; galling gun drill by the 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y.; rough riding by the 6th Cavalry, U. S. A.

March 18.—Athletic drill by the 13th Infantry, U. S. A.; rough riding by a detachment of cavalry from the West Point Military Academy; drill by Battery D, 5th Artillery, U. S. A.; rough riding by the 6th Cavalry, U. S. A.; officers' melee.

March 19.—Platoon drill by the 1st Battery, N. G. N. Y.; drill by Troop C, N. G. N. Y.; platoon drill by 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y.; rough riding by 6th Cavalry, U. S. A.; drill by Battery D, 5th Artillery, U. S. A.

## THE GREAT WAR SCARE.

(Being a faithful record of one day's work—for revenue only—by a cheap sensational "news" paper.)

8:30 a. m.

War! War! War! Horrible, bloody war!

The troops are ordered out  
To put the Dons to rout,  
John Smith has said it;  
His word you can't discredit;  
'Tis war, without a doubt—  
War! War! War!

9:30 a. m.

Another warship gone!  
Foundered out at sea!  
At least she sailed away  
Yesterday afternoon at three!  
She hasn't had time as yet  
To reach her destination,  
But what care we for that?  
We're after circulation!

10:30 a. m.

The Cabinet is meeting;  
It has often met before,  
But let the haughty Spaniards  
Prepare to hit the floor!  
Day has put his coat on,  
And Long has coughed! What for,  
If not to let the people  
Prepare for bloody war?

11:30 a. m.

Lee has picked his teeth—  
This means that blood must flow!  
Let freedom's sons get out their guns,  
And be prepared to go!  
When Lee gets out his pick  
He does it just to show  
The people that the time has come  
To lay the Spaniard low!

12:30 p. m.

A man in Oskaloosa  
Has put his armor on,  
And swears that he is going  
To lick the haughty Don!  
This means that war is certain,  
We can't avoid it now—  
Come, hurry up and purchase  
An "extra" anyhow!

2:30 p. m.

Billy Mason's talking,  
And pulling out his hair,  
Down in the Senate chamber,  
And scattering it there!  
There's fire in his nostrils,  
His lips with foam are white—  
This puts an end to doubting,  
We've simply got to fight!

4 p. m. (last edition).

War! War! War! Horrible, bloody war!  
There's going to be a row,  
We don't know why or how,  
Bill Jones has said it;  
His word you can't discredit—  
Bow-wow-wow!  
War! War! War!

—Cleveland Leader.

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THE COLONEL OF THE 71ST NEW YORK.

An officer of the New York National Guard whose experience would be of especial value in the event of the State troops being called into the service of the United States, is Col. Francis Vinton Greene, of the 71st Regiment. Col. Greene entered the military service as a Cadet, at West Point, nearly thirty-two years ago, and with the exception of a short interval between his resignation from the Army and his entrance into the National Guard, he has been continuously in the military service during this entire time. He graduated from West Point at the head of his class in 1870, and was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of Artillery. His regiment was then stationed in the South, and with a detachment of 40 men he passed nearly two years' service in the mountain region of North Carolina, engaged in assisting the Federal officers in enforcing the United States laws. In 1872 he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers and assigned to duty with the International Commission for marking the boundary line along the northern border of the United States.

On the completion of the Boundary Survey in 1876 he was ordered to special duty in War Department, in Washington. In 1877 he was selected to represent the Government at the Headquarters of the Russian Army, during the war in Turkey. He remained with the Army throughout the campaign, was present at the battles of Shipka and Plevna and various minor engagements, crossed the Balkans with Gourko and reached Constantinople with the advance guard under Skobelev. He received three decorations from the Emperor of Russia and two from the King of Roumania.

After the close of the war he passed several months as Military Attaché to the United States Legation at St. Petersburg. On his return, in 1879, he wrote a military history on the war between Russia and Turkey, which was published by the War Department, and was also republished in Europe, and the larger portion of it translated into French, German and Russian. It was everywhere received as a standard military history of the war. For the next six years he was stationed in Washington as Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, in charge of the highways and bridges within the District of Columbia. During this time he wrote and published

"Army Life in Russia," and "The Mississippi," being Volume 8 of the Scribner's series of the Campaigns of the Civil War. The proof sheets of this latter book were



Colonel Francis Vinton Greene.

read in full both to Gen. Grant and to Gen. Sherman, prior to its publication, and had their full approval. Since leaving the Army, Col. Greene has written and published

a biography of his kinsman, Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution, which is published as one of the Appleton series of Great Commanders.

In 1885 he was ordered to West Point, in command of Co. E of the Battalion of Engineers, and also as instructor of practical military engineering. In 1896 he resigned from the Army to engage in civil pursuits, and associated himself with the Barber Asphalt Paving Co., of which he has now for many years been the president. In 1889 he entered the National Guard, on the invitation of Gen. Fitzgerald, as Major and Engineer of the 1st Brigade. In 1892 he was elected Colonel of the 71st Regiment, and for the last six years has devoted well known efficiency. He is a member of several clubs, including the Century, University, Metropolitan, Union League, and New York Yacht, as well as the Metropolitan in Washington. We have good reasons to believe that in the event of the National Guard being called into active service, Col. Greene will be the first officer in the State to be appointed by the President to command a brigade.

THE ALASKA EXPEDITION.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Adj. Gen. Corbin authorized Gen. Merriam, at Vancouver Barracks, by telegraph to-day to enlist 100 Alaskan Indians as scouts to accompany the Government expedition. The War Department received information from Gen. Merriam to-day that Col. Anderson, with four companies of the 14th Infantry, sailed yesterday from Seattle to Dyce to maintain law and order at that and other points in Alaska.

A dispatch from Seattle, Feb. 25, says: "Two companies of United States troops arrived here to-day from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will leave for Dyce on the Australia to-morrow."

"I don't see why this country needs a standing army at all," said Jackson.

"It doesn't," said Pilfer. "But if it has any army at all it has got to be a standing one. We're too poor to buy chairs for it to sit down on."—Harper's Bazar.

Capt. Geo. H. Paddock, 5th U. S. Cav., returned to Milwaukee, Wis., this week, from a short leave.

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